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New Jersey (Moorestown) Arthur J. Collins 62117

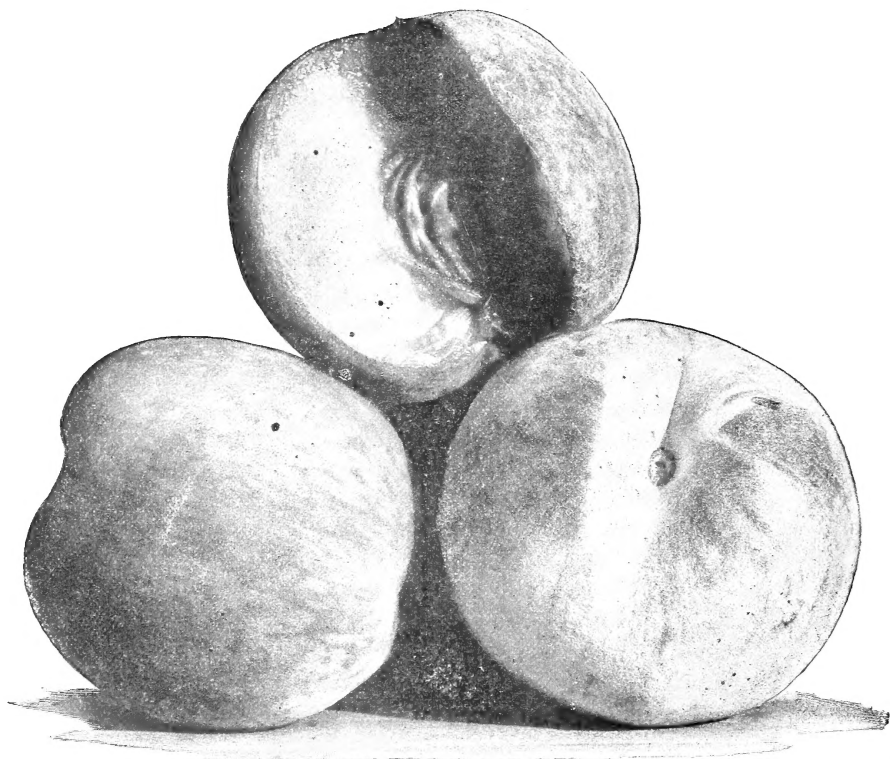
Pleasant Valley Nurseries

SPRING
1898

KOONCE
PEAR



ARTHUR J. COLLINS
MOORESTOWN, N.J.



This cut was made from a photograph of the Triumph Peach, taken June 27, 1895.

THE NEW EXTRA-EARLY PEACH

"Triumph."

The Triumph is the earliest yellow freestone Peach yet introduced. Fruit-growers have been looking for many years to find a good freestone market Peach, to take the place of Alexander. The Triumph fully supplies their wants. It ripens with Alexander, and is a sure and abundant bearer. It is a good shipper, and will keep for a week after it is fully ripe. It is large, with small pit; surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor—a "Triumph" indeed. Plant Triumph, and have your Peaches in market before the glut of other Peaches comes. Price, 4 to 6 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

+ Lorentz. New. A native of West Virginia. Its introducer says of it: "We have never known it to fail a crop in the most adverse seasons, and we believe it to be as nearly frost-proof as any variety yet introduced. It bears crops when others fail entirely. Fruit is unusually large and of a superior flavor, especially so for a Peach that ripens so late in the season. It is a freestone; yellow-fleshed, and its handsome appearance has been a surprise to all who have seen it. It bears enormously. We feel confident that this is the best late Peach ever introduced. Does not crack, is very firm, keeps well, and is a fine shipper." Price, 4 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

ORDER SHEET

Before making out your order, read carefully remarks on first and second pages of our Catalogue.
Our customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering.

Date, 189

ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

For amount enclosed, \$..... send me by.....

(Write here, "Freight," "Express," or "Use your discretion.")

the Trees and Plants designated below:

Remittances can be made by Draft (on Philadelphia or New York), Money Order, Prepaid Express, or Registered Letter.

1. *Name*

Place (Express or Freight Station.)

County..... State.....

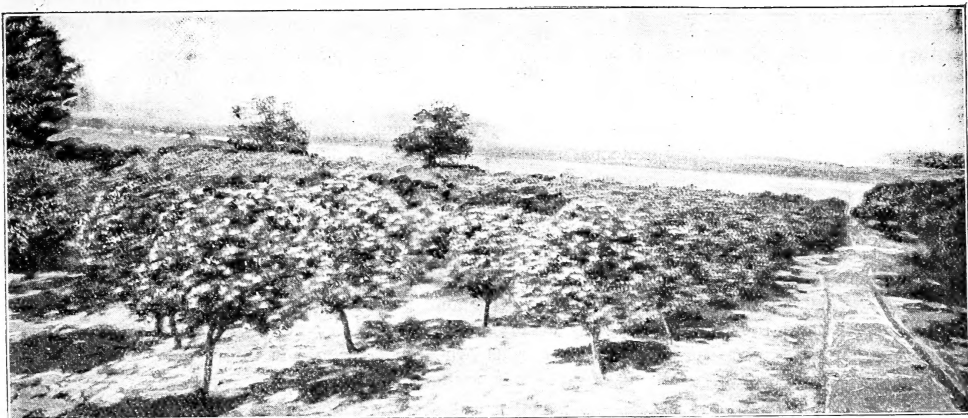
Via

Do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write **Yes** or **No**.

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size or age and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

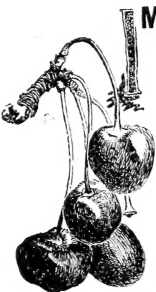
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To My Friends and Patrons

THE SPRING OF 1898



IMPORTANT.—Write your name and address plainly. Always give shipping directions—whether by freight or express—and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given, we will use our own judgment.

SHIPPING AND BUSINESS FACILITIES.—Being within easy freighting distance of New York and Philadelphia, boxes or barrels of plants can be delivered to any of the main through freight lines or steamship companies in those cities at very little expense. During cold fall weather or in early spring, heavy boxes of trees and plants can be sent long distances by the fast freight or other freight lines. The express company at this place proves of service for lighter packages.

NO CHARGES ARE MADE FOR PACKING, ETC., and in having it done, we endeavor to look after the interests of the purchaser, and have plants and trees packed as lightly as is consistent with their safe transportation. All goods will be delivered free at our railroad or express offices. Our prices are f. o. b. at Moorestown.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS ON ARRIVAL.—If not ready to plant on arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, the stock should be at once heeled-in. Select a well-drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots, fill the trench partly full and press firmly with the feet; then fill up level with top of the ground and press again with the feet and cover with loose dirt. Trees thus heeled-in will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will make a harbor for mice during the winter.

If frozen when received, bury the package unopened in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If they should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with the earth, and then thoroughly soak with water and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

PLANTING.—Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery, except dwarf pears, which should be set a little deeper, so as to cover the quince stock on which

they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil in separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch—except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is better to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the tree in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position. When the hole is half full, pour in a little water and press firmly with the foot, filling all cavities and air spaces with earth, so that it will come in contact with all the roots. Continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt to prevent baking. Be careful not to get too deep.

Never put any manure in the holes. A little bone dust or good rich soil is best in the bottom of the hole, and the fertilizer should be applied to the surface and worked in. A covering of coarse manure, straw, litter, hay, or even stones, the first season, will retain the moisture, prevent injury from drouth, and be of great benefit during dry seasons.

PRICES AND QUANTITIES.—Our prices will be found, upon examination, to be about as low as reliable plants of the different varieties can be offered. Those contained in this Catalogue abrogate all other prices that have been previously published or quoted. The purchaser may select 6 plants or trees at half the dozen price, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates. Special attention is given to supplying the trade of dealers and agents, and of those wishing to plant 5,000, 10,000 or 50,000. Very low quotations can often be given, upon application, to those desiring to purchase extensively.

TERMS CASH.—Our terms are cash with order. As an inducement to send cash, we give you the benefit of the low prices named in Catalogue. If desired, goods can be sent C. O. D. (by express only), provided 25 per cent of the amount of the bill is enclosed with the order as a guarantee of good faith. Remittance may be made by post office order on Moorestown, N. J. (not Morristown); or by check or draft on New York or Philadelphia, made payable to our order, or by registered letter. Postage stamps can be sent for fractions of a dollar.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is our custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted, to substitute in its place another, similar or better, correctly labeled. If it is desired that we shall not do this, affix to the order the words "no substitution."

INFORMATION FREE.—We will cheerfully answer any questions which may be asked concerning the different varieties, and, in a great measure, can answer *from experience, for we grow fruit largely of different varieties for market*, and, as far as possible, *test new varieties*. If we do not know anything about them we tell you so in the Catalogue, for our aim is to give satisfaction. Some nurserymen and agents will extol the virtues of a certain variety, because they have a large stock on hand and do not wish to consign it to the brush heap. *We do not do this!* Purchasers cannot fail to appreciate the advantage gained by dealing directly with nurserymen who have had experience with fruit.

OUR GUARANTEE.—We wish it distinctly understood that although we continue to take all possible care to supply good, healthy, thrifty trees and plants, true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all stock that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, we will give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to productiveness or any disease that may develop after shipment in any of the trees and plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Every order received for articles named in the Catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

Claims, if any, must be made within ten days after receipt of goods.

Address all letters to

ARTHUR J. COLLINS,

MOORESTOWN,

(Burlington Co.) N. J.

Telegraph and Money Order Office,
MOORESTOWN, N. J.

FRUIT TREES.

All fruit trees should be sprayed. We have been spraying for years with great success, not only among our fruit trees, but currants and gooseberries as well. It prevents imperfect fruit, and keeps the trees in healthy condition. Also, that trees may be kept in healthy condition, the ground should be kept clean by carting away the imperfect, stung and rotten fruit. All shippers of fruit have found out that there is very apt to be a glut in the markets, and that during that time, if the fruit sells at all, it sells at a very low price. Now, the reason of this is that there is so much poor fruit put before the public. People seem to think that quantity of fruit is more desirable than quality. But the condition of our markets has to be elevated; the public demands fine fruit and must have it. For that reason it is recommended that thinning of fruit be largely resorted to. This may be done in two ways: either prune the limbs containing fruit spurs in winter; or, after the fruit is set, go over with thumb and finger and detach the fruit. By doing this fruit that remains will be much larger and finer grained, will command higher prices in the market, and yield as large returns with less expense of marketing.

IMPERFECT FERTILIZATION.

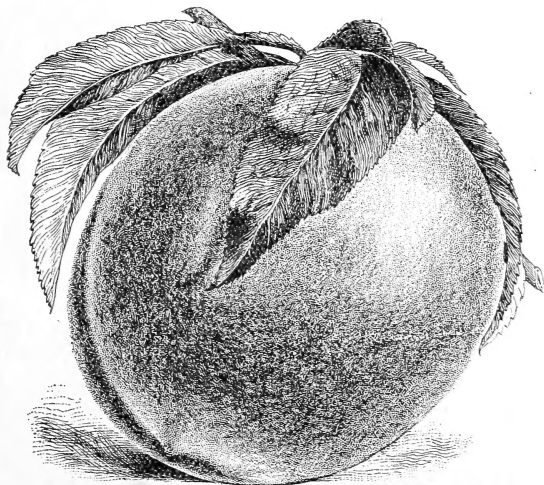
Recent investigation has developed the fact that Kieffer, Bartlett, and some other varieties of pears, when planted in a solid block by themselves, do not properly fertilize. To obviate this difficulty, other varieties should be planted with them. We would recommend planting every tenth row with varieties which blossom at the same time. With Kieffer, would suggest planting Le Conte, Smith's Hybrid, Garber, etc. Another active agent in helping the spread of pollen is a hive of bees; we have many hives in one large orchard of Kieffer, which was planted before it became known that a Kieffer would not fertilize itself. The Bartlett and Anjou will fertilize each other. Seckel and Duchess are very satisfactory fertilizers for varieties which bloom at the same time.

Peach Trees.

Plant 16 feet apart each way; 170 trees to the acre.

A sandy loam, with a clay or gravelly subsoil, is the best ground for a successful Peach orchard, but any well-drained land of moderate fertility is suitable. We are able to offer our customers this year a good

assortment of fine Peach trees from natural seed, produced from Tennessee, raised on land never before occupied by Peach trees, healthy, vigorous, bright, carefully budded true to name. The varieties are given, as nearly as possible, in the order of ripening here in New Jersey.



Sneed.

NEW VARIETIES.

SNEED. A very early Peach, averaging 8 to 10 days earlier than Alexander; fully as large; beautiful red on sunny side; flesh white, very sweet and juicy; peels like a banana when fully ripe; ripens entirely to the seed; bears shipping well. Tree is a ragged grower, like Chinese Cling. The limbs grow out almost at right angles from the body, and, no matter how heavily loaded, rarely break and never split. The Sneed is almost frost-proof. In fifteen years I have known of but one failure at its home in Alabama, and that was on account of the freeze in March, 1894, when thousands of young trees were killed. The Sneed is a very valuable Peach on account of its extreme

earliness and good shipping qualities, and is sure to prove a grand acquisition. Price, 4 to 6 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

See description of Triumph and Lorentz Peaches, 2nd page of cover.

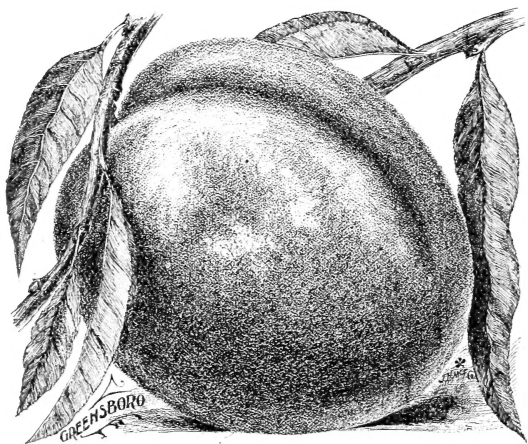
PEACHES, continued.

GREENSBORO. A freestone of North Carolina origin. Earlier and larger than Alexander. The fruit is colored beautifully with crimson with yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy, and of excellent quality; it differs from most early Peaches in being free from rot; a profuse bearer. Price, 4 to 6 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

EMPEROR. New. Hardy, and a regular bearer; ripens with Beer's Smock and Bilyeu's Late. Fruit very large, yellow-fleshed; skin a beautiful yellow, with red cheek; shape similar to Crawford's Late; pit is small and parts readily from flesh. Price, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GENERAL LIST.

	Each	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$.06	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 feet08	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet10	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 feet12	6 00	55 00



Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet, partial cling; extra early.

Amsden's June. Ripens with Alexander, and is almost identical with it; possibly a little more highly flavored.

Troth's Early. Small, red; flesh white; quality good.

Mountain Rose. Large, round; skin white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh slightly pink, juicy, subacid, good flavor; freestone. A very profitable market sort.

Foster. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, good flavor. Resembles Crawford's Early, but is a few days earlier; freestone.

Champion. A very early bearer, season at its home in Illinois being August 5th. In size it is large, and in color white, with red cheek. In flavor, delicious, the flesh being sweet, rich and juicy; freestone.

Crawford's Early. Very large, oblong; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, excellent flavor; productive, popular; freestone.

Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, but red at pit; tender, juicy, good flavor. One of the best; popular, reliable; freestone.

Crosby. The tree is low and spreading; willowy, capable of bearing weight of crops. It is exceedingly hardy and productive; bears annually. Tree is

dwarf in habit. Fruit is of medium size, round, slightly flattened; bright yellow, streaked with crimson; flesh yellow, with very small pit. The fact that it is perfectly hardy at its home in Connecticut is a great recommendation; freestone.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit; good, juicy, rich, melting; freestone.

Stump the World. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy; quality very good; very productive, profitable; freestone.

Ward's Late. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, good quality; valuable for market. Resembles Oldmixon Free, but ripens nearly a month later.

Chair's Choice. Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm; quality very fine; productive, desirable.

Globe. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flavor first class; vigorous and productive; late.

Fox Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality good; good shipper; valuable for market.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; quality excellent; juicy; good shipper; profitable for market.

Beer's Smock. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a regular and productive bearer; a profitable late market sort.

Salway. Large; yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow; quality fair.

Wonderful. Large; rich yellow, largely covered with crimson; flesh yellow, rich and firm; productive, good grower; a good keeper; very late; freestone.

Ford's Late. Large; white; sweet, solid, and fine texture; very productive. Best results are obtained if trees and fruit are thinned.

Lovett's White. Season very late; color pure white; very large; does not crack. It is a long keeper, the flesh being firm and sweet; freestone.

Levy's Late (Henrietta). Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and sweet; showy; profitable as a late market sort; cling.

Late Heath Cling. Large; white, with bluish; flesh white, firm; good quality; valuable; cling.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; good market variety. Tree vigorous and productive; freestone.

Pears.

NEW VARIETIES.

Lincoln Coreless. A MOST REMARKABLE LATE PEAR.

Among the many new Pears offered to the public, none but this possesses the wonderful quality of being coreless. The Idaho nearly approaches it in this respect, the core of the latter being very small. Lincoln is late in season, and the fruit is picked when green and laid away to ripen. It will keep for several months. Specimens have been known to keep until March in an ordinary cellar. They may be kept in dark, cool rooms or in closets; or, if we wish to be very choice of them, place them between blankets or wrap them in soft, woollen cloths, and be careful not to bruise them. The fruit is large, quality very good, rich, luscious and juicy. When the Pear is ripe, the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh yellow. Occasionally a few seeds are found, but I think a core has never been seen. The trees are strong, healthy growers, which grow heavy and stocky, enabling them to hold the fruit well; in growth, equal to the Kieffer. They are hardy, enduring the same climate that Bartlett will. The young trees are clean and healthy, and very thrifty growers. The wood is dark, the foliage deep, glossy green, healthy, and entirely free from blight, leaf rust or mildew. The Pear originated in Tennessee, where the mother tree, 60 years old, is still standing, and has borne fruit yearly. The year 1890 was a poor fruit year; orchards with fairly good care gave little or no fruit; yet the original tree of Lincoln Coreless, standing in an open field, and with no care whatever, produced fine specimens.

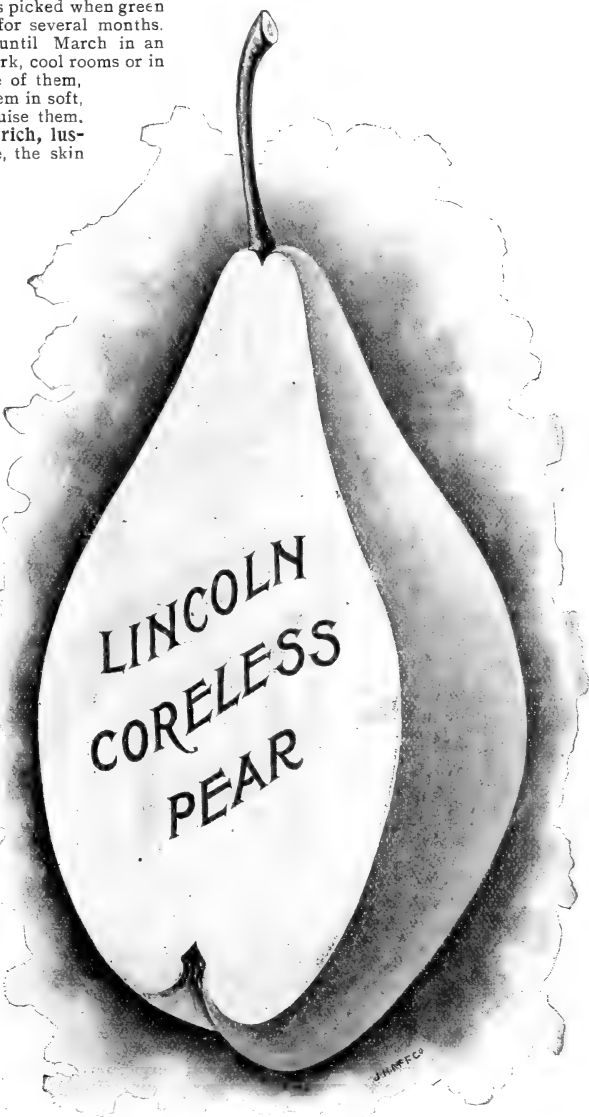
	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 2 to 3 ft. . .	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 75	20 00
2 years, 4 to 6 ft. .	35	4 00	30 00

The Koonce. For illustration,

see 1st page cover. The Koonce originated in Illinois, where the original tree has been standing for many years. It is exceedingly early; in fact, the entire crop is marketed before the Early Harvest. The Koonce is not only early, but it is of fine quality. Most early Pears rot at the core, and do not ship well, but the Koonce is an excellent shipper. It can be picked green, and will color up beautifully in a few days. The fruit is medium to large, very handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with a bright carmine, containing brown dots; stem meaty and short; quality very good, spicy, juicy and sweet. Far ahead of any other early Pear.

Mr. Wm. J. Fowler, of *The American Cultivator*, writes: "A. J. COLLINS, Dear Sir—I was pleased with the Koonce Pear; it is of excellent quality for one so early. I think it will prove a valuable acquisition."

The Koonce is a vigorous grower, free from blight, a heavy, productive and annual bearer. In the spring of 1894 a severe late frost killed all the Pears in central Illinois, with the exception of Koonce;



THE KOONCE PEAR, continued.

it escaped with a fair crop; the foliage of most varieties was turned black, and in many varieties the one-year-old wood was killed, but the Koonce was not hurt in any way; the foliage remained green and bright through it all. Summing up the good points, we can say:

**KOONCE is Very Early. Heavy Bearer.
Free From Blight. Frost-Proof.
Does Not Rot at Core.**

PRICES OF KOONCE PEAR.

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	25	2 75	20 00
4 to 5 feet	35	4 00	30 00

HENRY. New, not yet fruited here. Claimed to be a large, bell-shaped Pear, sometimes measuring 5 inches long. A winter Pear, keeps until February with no more care than is required for keeping Ben Davis apples. When ripe they are bright yellow, having a flavor similar to Bartlett's, but superior to it. No leaf or twig blight. Good bearer. Price, \$2 each.

SENECA. A seedling of Bartlett. A strong, vigorous, upright, hardy grower, retaining its foliage green and healthy very late in the season. Ripens a little later than Bartlett, and thus enters the market at a seasonable time. It is large, handsome, showy, of good quality, and commands highest prices. It has never shown a trace of mildew, blight or other disease; bears young and abundantly.

P. J. Berckmans, President American Pomological Society, says: "I find the Seneca Pear as follows: Flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, juicy and sprightly subacid; quality good to very good. Merits: Attractive color and good quality. It shows some Bartlett blood, and would consider it a good market fruit."

Wilmer Atkinson, of Farm Journal, says: "Quality seems to be fair, and, as a market Pear, I have seen nothing finer."

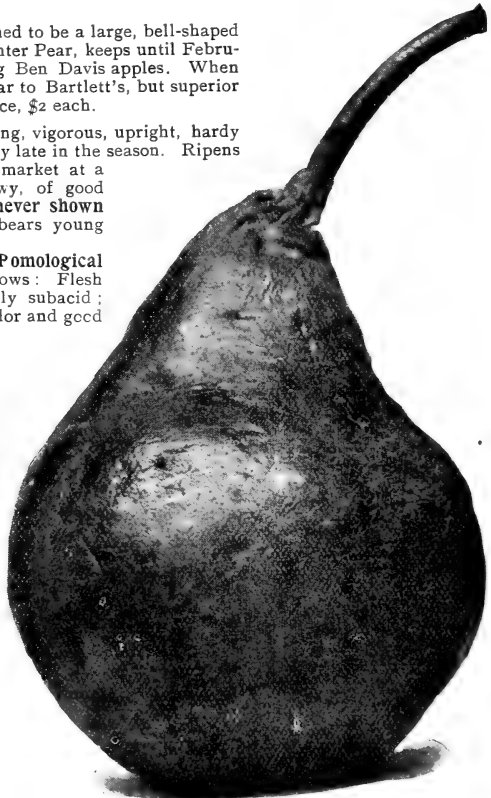
This remarkable Pear has captured first premiums at two large agricultural fairs, and has attracted much attention from the thousands of visitors.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet . \$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00	
3 to 4 feet	25	2 75	20 00
2 years, 4 to 6 feet. .	35	4 00	30 00

VERMONT BEAUTY. Hardy in Vermont and Canada. This beautiful Pear is a seedling, found on Grand Island, Lake Champlain, consequently hardy. It is a good grower and an abundant and annual bearer. The fruit ripens a little later than Seckel, is larger and handsomer. The quality is good, somewhat resembling the Seckel, being juicy and sweet. In form the fruit is of full medium size. It is yellow, and covered on the sunny side with a bright carmine red. So far, entirely free from blight. This is a very valuable fall Pear, adding to very attractive appearance good size and excellent quality.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 years, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 75	20 00
2 years, 4 to 5 feet	35	4 00	30 00

ANGEL. Originated in New York. We have fruited this Pear for years, and find it early, large as Clapp's Favorite; showy, attractive, medium bearer. Tree fair grower; good, healthy foliage. 50 cents each, \$5 per doz.



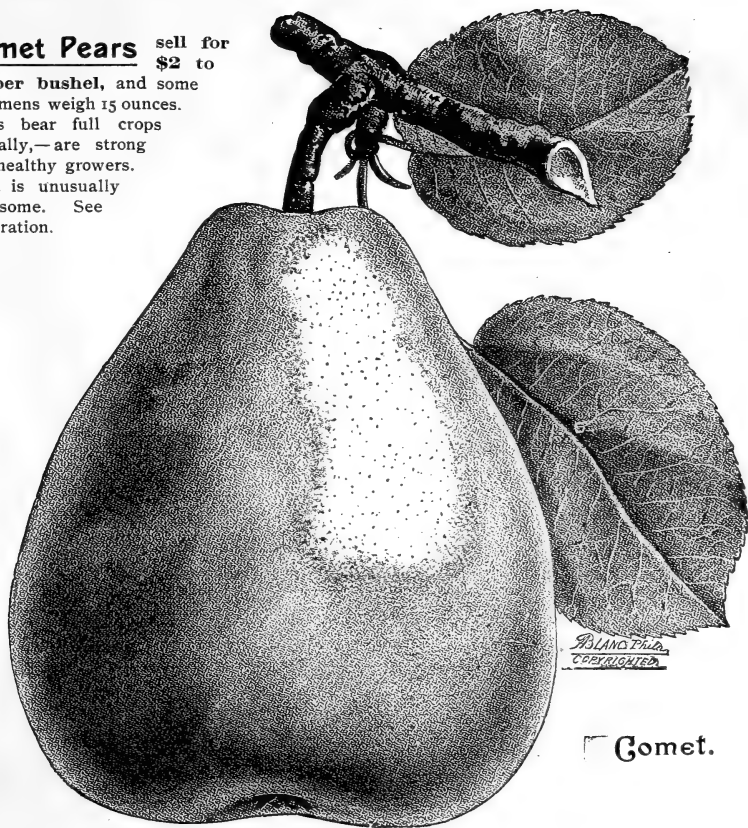
Seneca.

For a succession of Pears to ripen through the season, plant the following for profit:

**Koonce, Early Harvest, Comet, Clapp's Favorite, Le Conte,
Bartlett, Garber, Kieffer, and Lincoln Coreless.**

Comet Pears sell for \$2 to

\$3 per bushel, and some specimens weigh 15 ounces. Trees bear full crops annually,—are strong and healthy growers. Fruit is unusually handsome. See illustration.



Comet.

STANDARD PEARS.

General List.

Plant 15 x 20, 145 Trees per Acre.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Prices: Extra, 3 years	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$200 00
2 years, 5-6 feet	25	2 50	17 50	150 00
2 years, 4-5 feet	20	2 00	10 00	90 00

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Comet. We were the first to offer this very profitable early Pear, and, at the same time, planted lots of them. Now our trees annually bear a fine lot of handsome fruit, which sells in market at \$2 to \$3 per bushel. Had a fine crop last year. Some specimens weigh 15 ounces, and are as handsome as any colored plates we have ever seen. Tree is a strong, healthy grower, rather sprawling. Fruit medium to large; very attractive. Skin bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Very early. Plant Comet.

Early Harvest. Medium; very showy; quality poor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. Very profitable. Early.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; very good; attractive; red cheek; good grower. Early.

Tyson. Medium size; bright yellow, with reddish brown cheek; vigorous grower. Medium.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, rich flavor, melting; good grower; white flesh, fine grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other Pear. Medium.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, much russeted; rich; vigorous, productive, hardy. Fruit subject to cracking. Early autumn.

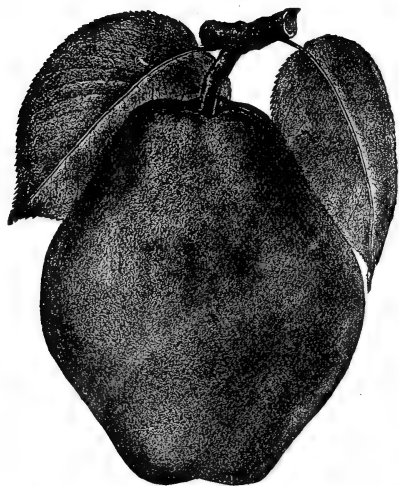
Buffum. Small; russet; quality medium. Tree a thick, stocky grower, and an abundant and regular bearer. Mid-autumn.

Buerre Clairgeau. Large; melting; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree a stout grower.

Belle Lucrative. Large; melting; a reliable grower; abundant, regular bearer. Early autumn.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large; melting; juicy and well-flavored; tree a good grower. Succeeds best as a dwarf. Mid-autumn.

PEARS, continued.

*Kieffer.*

Le Conte. Here we have a very good Pear. Fruit large, bell-shaped. Skin smooth, pale yellow. Quality variable; very productive. Fruit sold for \$3 per barrel last season in New York. Tree a good, thrifty, healthy, upright grower; in growth equal to Kieffer. Produces a good crop of fruit every year; is of the same class as Kieffer. Good judges of fruit rate the Le Conte equal to California Bartlett. Le Conte is valuable to plant with Kieffer to insure perfect fertilization.

Howell. Medium; rich and juicy; fine fruit; good bearer; tree open grower. Late autumn.

Sheldon. Medium, to large, roundish; yellow, somewhat russeted; a fine grower and productive; juicy, desirable. Late autumn.

Seckel. Small, yellowish russet; rich, melting juicy, delicious; best quality; slow grower; free from blight.

Idaho. Large, handsome; core small; skin golden yellow, with russet spots; flesh juicy.

Garber Hybrid. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous and free from blight; very productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth, waxy yellow, excellent for canning and preserving.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous, and an early and very prolific bearer; fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and it is a good variety for table or for market. Skin deep yellow, orange yellow in the sun, with a few patches and nettings of russet dots. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, half-melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand Pear. Ripens all of October and part of November. Begins to bear at three years. Trees ten years old will produce 10 bushels of fruit. As a fall Pear, there is no variety which has given such profitable returns. The Kieffer is very productive, and often the fruit has to be thinned early in the season to keep the limbs from breaking. The small Pears thus taken off can be ripened, and command fair prices. We were

among the first to offer, recommend and plant this valuable Pear, and can back all we have said. Have now planted 100 acres of Kieffers, which yielded 75,000 basket of years during the past season, some of which sold as high as \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel.

Have now 100 acres of Kieffers bearing, and are increasing the acreage every year.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Buerre d'Anjou. Large, juicy, melting, fine, grained; vigorous, productive, reliable; a regular and annual bearer. Early winter.

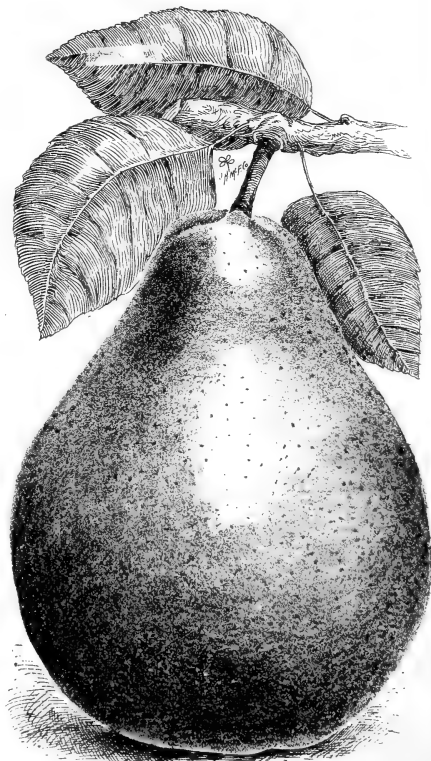
Lawrence. Medium sized; light yellow; sugary; good quality; reliable, productive. An early winter bearer.

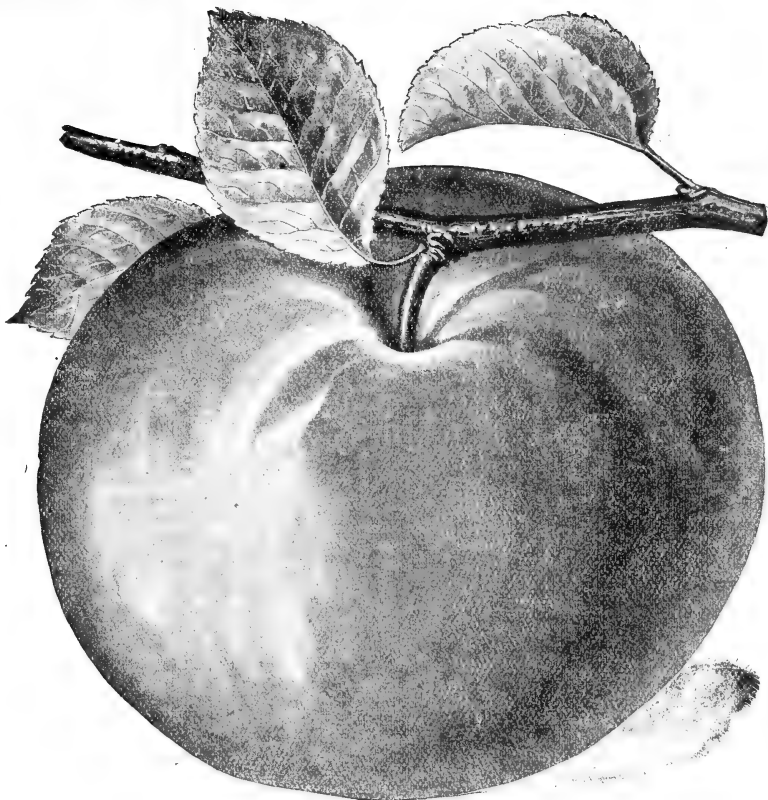
Vicar. Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

Japan Golden Russet. Medium; showy, attractive; good for canning. Tree a good, strong, thrifty grower. Season late.

DWARF PEARS.

Of dwarfs we can furnish the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ Kieffer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess. 15 cts. each, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

*Lawrence.*

*Mammoth Black Twig.*

Apple Trees.

[Plant 30 feet apart, 48 trees per acre.]

Now is a good time to replant the old apple orchard—better yet, plant a new orchard, as the old one will soon be unprofitable and you will have no Apples on the farm. As a rule, the Apple tree is as hardy as most of our native forest trees, and any soil that will produce good crops of grain and potatoes will be found to be adapted to the growth of healthy and vigorous Apple trees. We find the Apple crop is profitable.

Our faith in Apples is so strong that we recently planted 100 acres of Apple trees for orchard purposes.

NEW VARIETIES—TRY THEM.

OHIO NONPAREIL. Remarkable for its large size; great beauty, and superb quality. Ordinary specimens weigh from 16 to 20 ounces. In color, an intense scarlet; shaded with bright, glossy red, appearing among the dense foliage like glowing coals. Flesh rich yellow, smooth, of high quality; rich, sprightly, subacid. September. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG, or PARAGON. Originated in Arkansas. It is a seedling of Wine-sap, which it resembles, but is superior to it in many ways. The tree is a strong grower, with long, fibrous roots; is a regular and abundant bearer. As a good winter Apple it is unsurpassed. It is large, deep red; subacid, very high flavored. The tree will fruit two years after planting, and holds the fruit well. Season from December to April.

W. S. Vincenheller, President Arkansas Horticultural Society, January 26, 1894, writes: "Mammoth Black Twig is our best Apple, most profitable, succeeding wherever planted. Fruit packers find it our best sellers; retailers, consumers want nothing else. You understand why we are enthusiastic. The half has not been told. Our Ozark country produces Ben Davis to perfection, and, while giving Mammoth Black Twig its first dues, I still recognize Ben Davis as a great standard commercial sort. But I believe Mammoth Black Twig will supersede Ben Davis." Two years, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

NEW VARIETIES OF APPLES, continued.



Bismarck.

FLORY, or WINTER BANANA. Hardy; very attractive, golden yellow, with slight blush; flavor resembles a banana; good cooking and eating Apple; good keeper; bears young. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

SUTTON'S BEAUTY. Origin, Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, subacid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; a valuable new Apple. January and February. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

STARR. The tree is a good, healthy grower; comes into fruiting young; is an abundant and annual bearer; fruit large, pale green, frequently with blush; early, from July to September; good shipper; quality good for eating and cooking. Two years, 50 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz., \$40 per 100.

ARKANSAS BLACK. A good variety, especially for market; keeps in good condition a long time, and its handsome appearance enables it to sell readily. Medium size, dark red color, and good quality; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Winter. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

BISMARCK. This valuable new Apple, introduced from New Zealand a few years ago, promises to take a very important place in the list of valuable fruits. It has already been tested in Russia, Germany, France, England, United States and Canada, and wherever grown it has proved a most astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but also in hardiness, and especially in earliness of fruiting. Suitable for hot climate as well as cold.

The color of the fruit is a beautiful golden yellow, and its size the largest. The trees are profuse bearers, one-year grafts will produce specimens of fruit. In season it is early, but will keep until March. Very delicious and a good cooking Apple. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

CRAB APPLES.

(15 cents each, \$12 per 100.)

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; popular. October.

Transcendent. Large; red, showy; excellent and very handsome. September and October.

Red Siberian. Small; tree a good grower; bears early; fruit yellow and red; handsome.

GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.

	Each	100	1,000
2 years, 4 to 5 feet	\$0 12	\$9 00	\$80 00
2 years, 5 to 7 feet	15	12 00	100 00

SUMMER APPLES.

Yellow Transparent. Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; early.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; tender; early.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; tender, sweet; early.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; rather acid; very early; good for cooking.

Hagloe. Large; mealy; early to medium; productive, profitable; good cooking Apple.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Good size; yellow, striped red; juicy, subacid; productive; mid-autumn.

Red Bietigheimer. Very large; bright red all over; rich, subacid; productive. One of the largest and handsomest of Apples.

Parry White. Medium; white; thin skin; profitable; early autumn.

Orange Pippin. Good size; golden yellow; productive, profitable; medium,

AUTUMN APPLES, continued.

Maiden Blush. Large; beautiful blush cheek; early autumn.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow striped; beautiful; tender; subacid; profitable market sort.

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; tender; mid-autumn.

Plum Cider. A beautiful variety, ripens about 15th to 25th of September. Is a good shipper and keeper; the flesh is fine-grained and of good quality; the fruit somewhat resembles William's Early Red; in color it is a very attractive yellow, almost covered with red, handsomely striped and splashed.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy rich; productive, popular.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome, striped; valuable late keeper; prolific; quality rather poor.

Fallwater. Large; greenish yellow; productive, good keeper, profitable. Reliable.

Gano. Attractive, flesh pale yellow; tender, mild, subacid; good keeper; annual bearer.

Newtown Pippin. Medium, greenish-yellow; fine quality, and a good keeper; juicy, crisp, delicious flavor.

King of Tompkins County. Large, striped red and yellow; one of the best, profitable.

Northern Spy. Large; greenish yellow, striped red; juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower, great bearer. One of the finest late-keeping Apples.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy, good, acid; productive, profitable.

Smith's Cider. Medium; greenish white, striped with red; productive, profitable, reliable.

Wealthy. Medium size; red, with white streaks; quality good; tree good grower, hardy, early bearer.

Rambo. Medium size; striped yellow and red;



Ben Davis.

tender, juicy, mild flavor. Tree a good grower; productive, profitable.

Grimes' Golden. Medium size; yellow; of high quality, rich, tender. Tree hardy and vigorous, very productive, profitable.

Cooper's Redling. Large, red, showy, crisp, rich, acid. Tree a good grower, productive, profitable; regular annual bearer; good keeper.

Rome Beauty. Large, pale yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, good; profitable.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; white, heavily shaded with dark crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, subacid; fine quality; very productive.

Cherry Trees.

For best results Plant Cherry Trees 20 feet apart, 107 Trees to the Acre.

Cherries will thrive on most any soil not springy and wet. Very little pruning is necessary.

MERCER. A Heart variety; very dark red and early; very productive, good grower and hardy; larger than Black Tartarian; flavor very fine. Good shipper, and commands highest prices; does not rot. The introducers claim for this variety that it is the finest Heart Cherry they have ever seen, and decidedly different from anything before known. Large, \$1 each, \$9 per doz. Medium, 75 cts. each; \$6 per doz.

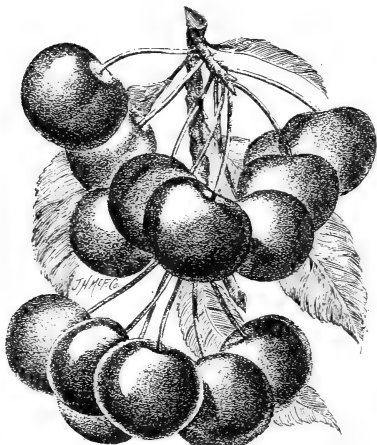
DIKEMAN. The latest ripening sweet Cherry known; hence commands highest prices. Large, black and of fine quality; handsome. Very prolific, a good keeper and shipper. Originated in Michigan. Price, 1 year, \$2 each, \$18 per doz.



Mercer.

GENERAL LIST OF CHERRIES.

	Each	100	1,000
4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$20 00	\$160 00
3 to 4 feet	20	16 00	120 00

*Dyehouse.*

HEART AND BIGARREAU SWEET VARIETIES.

Black Tartarian. An old popular variety. Large; black; heart-shaped; tender, sweet, good. Early.

Governor Wood. Large, roundish, depressed at stem; yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious; very fine, productive. Early.

Ox-heart. Large, light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich, excellent.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Fruit very large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, good flavor; excellent quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Mid-season.

Yellow Spanish. Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, rich high flavor; fine quality; tree vigorous, productive. Mid-season.

Windsor. The tree is vigorous, hardy and an early and good bearer. The Cherries are heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; the flesh is quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor. Ripens early.

DUKE AND MORELLO SOUR VARIETIES.

Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy, acid, sprightly. A valuable variety on account of earliness and productiveness. It will hang a long time on the tree. Excellent for cooking and pies.

Olivet. A variety of French origin. Large, globular; deep red, glossy; tender, rich, subacid; good bearer.

Montmorency. Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive.

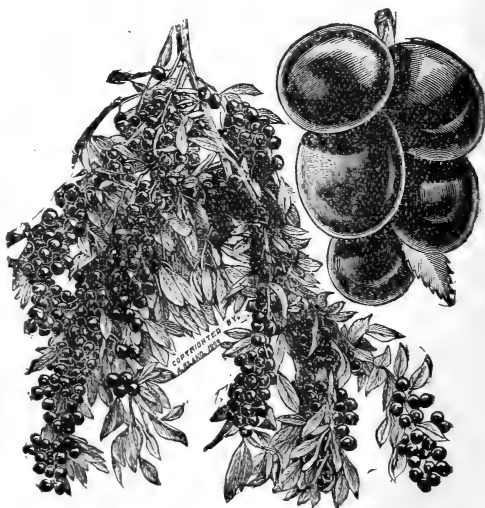
May Duke. Large; deep red; melting, juicy, rich; very fine; popular, productive, reliable.

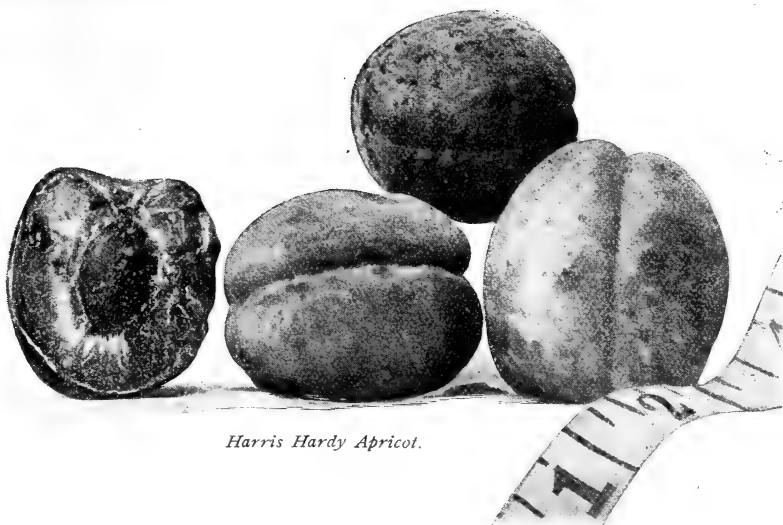
Dyehouse. Resembles both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; an early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond; better and more productive.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

This is a shrub which originally grew wild in the mountains. The fruit has been greatly improved by cultivation, and it is claimed to be, when fully ripe, the best fruit of its season. The fruit is jet-black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. Its flavor is similar to that of the sweet cherries. The introducer says: "I could sell wagonloads of these Cherries at 10 cents per quart. I have kept 200 of these trees, which I intend to sell to reliable parties who desire them for testing. The young trees I have are one year from seed. I have had them loaded down at two years of age from seed. They have never failed to bear fruit every year; late frosts never affect them; the tree is entirely hardy; it has endured 40° below zero without injury; ripens when all others are gone; would grace any lawn when in blossom; the fruit is more easily pitted than other Cherries."

Alex. Shaw, Secretary Colorado State Bureau of Horticulture, says: "I regard it as a very valuable adjunct, worthy of culture. I have eaten of the fruit, and in the form of jellies and marmalades, and pronounced it good." The shrub is hardy, and a good bearer at two years old. The plants are of bushy habit, growing from 2 to 4 feet high, and, when loaded with fruit, the branches are bent to the ground. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

*Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.*

*Harris Hardy Apricot.*

Apricots.

The Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with dark, somewhat peach-like bark, and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with a smoother skin, rich yellow flesh, and large, flat stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach, and, as a rule, perhaps, of higher quality. The ideal soil for the Apricot seems to be the one which is deep and dry, and of a loamy or gravelly character. The rolling, loamy lands, which are well adapted to apples, seem to be well suited to the Apricot, if the exposure and location are right. The Apricot seems to be particularly impatient of wet feet, and I am inclined to regard many of the failures with these trees as due to retentive subsoils.

NEW VARIETIES.

EARLY MOORPARK. A choice new variety. The very earliest large Apricot. Tree a very thrifty, healthy grower. Bears a big crop young, and every year. Fruit sets all through the tree, which is a desirable feature, enabling the fruit to withstand severe winds, and being less liable to cause breaking of limbs, as Early Moorpark is a heavy cropper. The quality of the fruit is excellent, commanding highest prices in market. Ripens about July 15 at its home near Geneva, N. Y. Early Moorpark is very attractive in appearance, being yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Most people find the peach delicious, and are always eager for it to ripen; to these persons we say, plant Early Moorpark Apricot. It is luscious and somewhat resembles a peach, and matures about three weeks earlier. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HARRIS HARDY. Extract from *The Rural New-Yorker*: "The Harris Apricot, a native seedling from central New York, is being largely grown there for commercial purposes, and is a marked success. The fruit is fully as large as the best Apricots grown in California, and so much better in quality as to make and hold a place in the market against the very best from California. If people want to grow Apricots for home use or market, Harris Hardy is the one best suited to the situation." 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Catherine. Early. Fruit small; slightly oblong, globular; deep, rich orange, with dull red cheek; rather dry in flesh, quality fair; freestone. Average fruit measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference.

Budd. About the same as Catherine in season, oblong in shape; light orange in color, very faint blush; flesh moderately juicy, with a sweet peach flavor; partial cling. Very good quality, but small.

Nicholas. A little later than Budd. Fruit larger and fairer than Budd, oblong and more or less flattened; flesh juicy and sweet; freestone.

Gibb. Three or four days later than Catherine. somewhat larger, oblong and flattened; color light

lemon or white yellow, with only a trace of color in cheek; flesh juicy and tender, but lacking in flavor; somewhat acid; freestone.

Alexis. A good cropper; fruit yellow with red cheek; large, rich, luscious.

Alexander. About a week later than Catherine and Budd; fruit small, oblong and flattened; orange-yellow with faint blush; flesh firm and rather coarse.

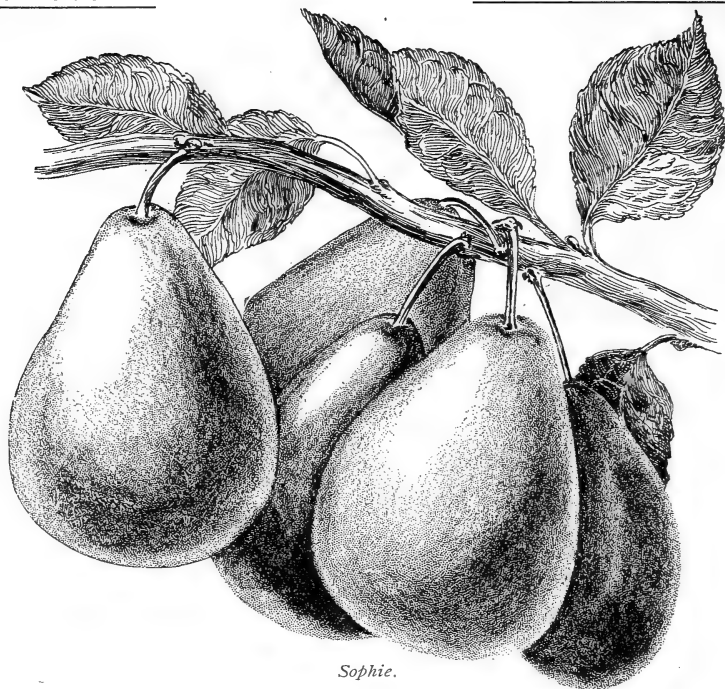
JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan Apricots are said to excel American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardness and quality. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

Hubbard. Large, yellow; prolific.

Gold Dust. Large, yellow; very good.

Bougoume. Very large, yellow; beautiful.



Sophie.

Plum Trees.

For many years this branch of horticulture has been practically abandoned in many places where Plums had formerly been largely grown, owing, in the main, to ravages of black-knot and curculio. But Plums are now coming to the front. Japan Plums are being studied, and some of them are very promising. They are especially vigorous growers, and begin bearing young—two important points in their favor. The curculio has a much less effect upon them, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub. One-year-old trees but 2 feet high are sometimes white with bloom, and set heavily with fine, large plums. On a one-year-old tree in a nursery at Geneva, a branch 18 inches long produced 40 perfect specimens of Burbank. The fruit is large, showy, beautiful, very juicy, and of a delicious sweetness, considered as good as peaches to eat from the tree, and for canning they are of the greatest excellence. As a class, the Japanese Plums are long keepers. Even when they are fully colored and fully grown, and are fit to eat, some varieties will keep nearly two weeks. Most of them will keep a week, and some, if not all of the varieties, ripen up well, if picked rather green, after the manner of a pear, although they may suffer in quality from such treatment. The best soil for the Plum is a rich loam. The trees should be thinned out somewhat each spring. Plums require little care except to prevent curculio and black-knot. Plant in orchards 12' x 18 feet, 201 trees to the acre. Price:

	Each	100	1,000
4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$20 00	\$180 00
3 to 4 feet	20	18 00	150 00

NEW VARIETIES.

JAPANESE TYPE.

WICKSON. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., considers this the best of all his cross-bred Plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500. This is sufficient evidence of the great value this new Plum held with its originator. Mr. Burbank's description is as follows: Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Follows Burbank immediately in season. Price, 45 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

WILD-GOOSE TYPE.

SOPHIE. Seedling of Wild Goose. Fruit almost invariably pear-shaped. Flesh firmer than Wild Goose. Color bright red; flesh yellow and of good quality; tree vigorous grower; productive. It has proved to be very valuable as a pollinizer for many other kinds, especially the Wild Goose. Will succeed in all sections where Wild Goose proves hardy. Would not be hardy in extreme north or northwest. Price, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz., \$50 per 100.

PLUM TREES, continued.

MILTON. Large, round-oblong; dark red; cling. This is a very promising market variety. The tree succeeds well and is very productive, the fruit ripening before that of Wild Goose. Price 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

CHARLES DOWNING. Large, round, red; cling. Ripens here about middle of July. Price, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

JAPAN VARIETIES.

WILLARD. A variety of great merit, on account of its extreme earliness. Fruit of medium size, round, dark red, splashed with yellow; quality fair; flesh firm, yellow and sweet; does not adhere to stone. The Willard is highly praised by leading agriculturists as being one of the best Plums of its class.

ABUNDANCE (Yellow-fleshed Botan). Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed; ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red; nearly bluish red on the opposite side; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet; of good quality when well ripened. A strong-growing, upright tree, with narrow leaves and a tendency to overbear. Best known of all Japanese Plums in the North, and its popularity is deserved. The branches of even very young trees are bent to the earth with fruit, which often requires thinning.

BURBANK. Medium to rather large upon thinned trees, roundish conical in form, the point generally blunt; ground color orange-yellow, rather thinly overlaid with red, and showing many yellow dots, in the sun becoming rather dense red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary. From two to four weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive; one of the best of Japans.

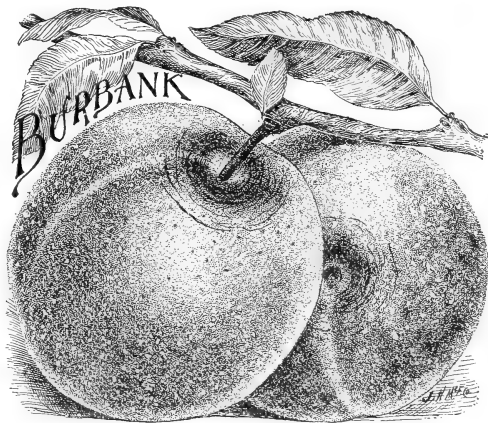
BAILEY JAPAN. Fruit almost as large as Kelsey, nearly globular, and overspread with a light cherry-red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully 15 days after Wild Goose, or just after Burbank, and a little ahead of Satsuma.

SATSUMA. Size medium to rather large, broadly conical, with a blunt, short point; suture very deep; color very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots; flesh firm, blood-red, rather coarse and acid, fair to good in quality; excellent for canning and preserving; mid-season; productive.

KELSEY JAPAN. A good grower and free from disease. Fruit large, greenish yellow, solid, rich and juicy. Valuable for canning or evaporating. July to August.

PRUNUS SIMONI, or APRICOT PLUM. Fruit large, flattened; flesh yellow, fine-grained and very firm; an excellent fruit.

OGON. Medium to large; round; golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; free-stone. Tree of vigorous growth.



OTHER VARIETIES.

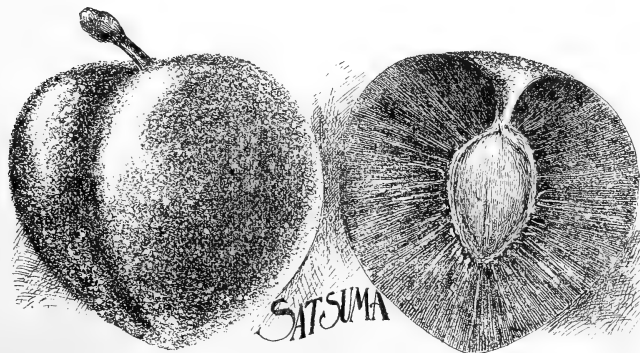
Spaulding. Here we have another Plum which is claimed to be curculio-proof. The tree is a thrifty grower, with rich, dark foliage. The fruit is large, of yellowish green color; flesh pale yellow, very firm and sweet; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. A most excellent variety for canning. Ripens middle of August.

Shipper's Pride. Productive; fruit large, good quality; a good shipper.

Wild Goose. Large; bright red; juicy, sweet, good quality; very showy, profitable. Season middle of June.

German Prune. Fruit oval in shape, nearly two inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree, and is firm and sweet.

Lombard. Very productive; one of the best and most reliable for market. Color violet-red; medium size, juicy and good. Adheres to stone. Flesh rich and tender.



Nectarines.

Culture same as for the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is liable to the attacks of curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, with patches of red; sweet and good, rich flavor. Clingstone. Early autumn.

Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green; high flavored. Free. Late summer.

Mulberries.

Downing. Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about 4 or 5 years of age. Bears for three months; fruit large and of good quality. Leaves excellent for silkworms.

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet	20	2 00	15 00

Russian. Quite hardy and of rapid growth; a good shade-tree. Fruit rather small.

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 6 feet	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	15	1 50	10 00



Downing Mulberry.

Quinces.

Quinces are easily grown, and will thrive best on good, rich, moist land. Fertilize freely. A peck of leached ashes heaped around the trees is a valuable assistant in preventing borers from injuring the roots. Plant 12 feet apart, 302 trees per acre. They should be thoroughly sprayed during the fruiting season.

	Each	100	1,000
4 to 5 feet	\$0 25	\$18 00	\$150 00
3 to 4 feet	20	15 00	120 00

Champion. Hardy; prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow, tender; excellent for cooking.

Meech's Prolific. Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow, showy; good for cooking.

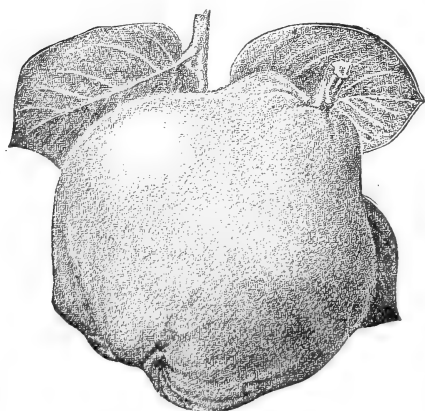
Orange. Large, golden yellow; good quality, profitable.

Rea's Mammoth. Tree a strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive.

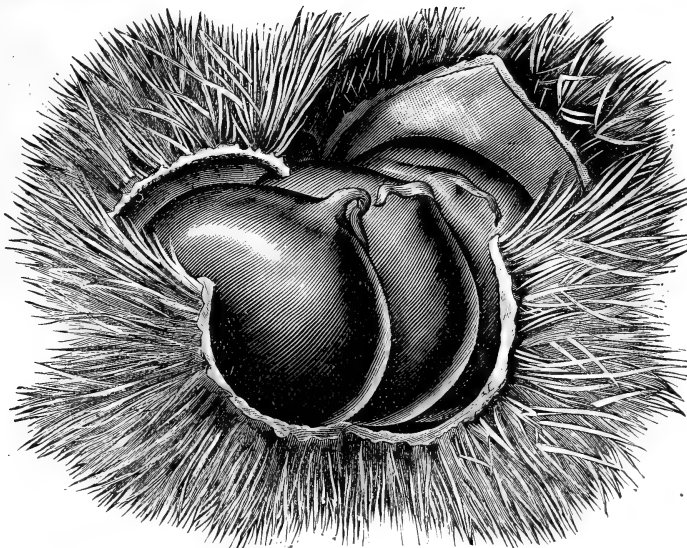
THE TRIFOLIATE ORANGE.

(*Citrus Trifoliata.*)

A new hardy Orange. This is the most hardy Orange, being adapted to our cooler as well as the warmer climates. Its leaves are beautiful glossy green, and of a trifoliate nature. It has a blossom more fragrant than any other Orange blossom, rather smaller, and bears profusely small fruit of a bright orange-red color, which, however, is not suitable for eating. It is a dwarf tree, with symmetrical growth, suitable for pot-culture or for the lawn. This tree, covered with an abundance of fragrant blossoms in early spring and summer, afterwards with small bright fruit, is a pleasing sight; a great addition to the lawn. 10 cts. each, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1000.



Champion Quince.

*Japan Mammoth Chestnut Bur.*

Nut Trees.

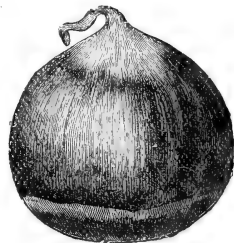
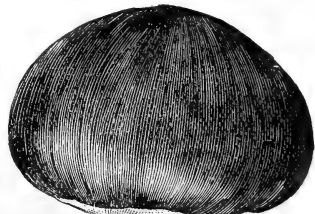
The growing of Nut trees is not only a pleasant occupation, but if intelligently and persistently followed, is also a sure road to wealth. If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to Nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. We have accounts of single trees paying from \$25 to \$50, and many cases are noted where an acre clears from \$150 to \$600 annually. It was a wise man who said: "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you are sleeping." A few days devoted to planting Nut trees would add many a dollar in value in improving the surroundings, the comforts and pleasures of home. The present mode of farming demands a change, in cultivating less land, and in doing it better. More attention has been given lately to the culture of Nuts than heretofore. Whereas, a farmer formerly possessed one or two Nut trees on a piece of poor land in some out-of-the-way corner, now farmers and fruit growers give their best soil to the culture of Nuts and reap handsome returns. We think so highly of the culture of Nut trees that we have recently purchased several acres of land, which we are devoting entirely to the culture of chestnuts. There is a prejudice among some people against planting Nut trees. They think it pays better to plant the nuts themselves. This was true several years ago, when the nurseryman procured his trees from the forest, where the roots were poor from being crowded and receiving no care. But now the Nut tree has as much importance and receives as much care as anything in the nursery, and we say: "Plant Nut TREES."

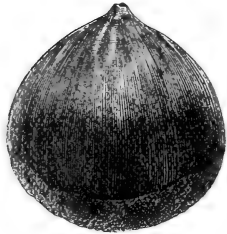
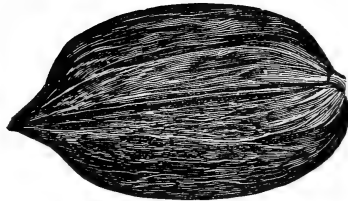
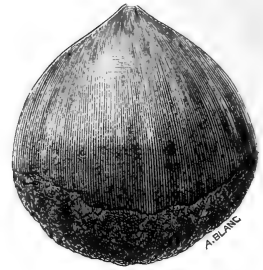
CHESTNUTS.

JAPAN MAMMOTH. This is the largest Chestnut brought to our notice, and among the most productive. It begins to bear when only 2 or 3 years of age, nuts measuring 4 to 5 inches in circumference and bearing 3 to 7 nuts in one bur. It is very early, and does not require frost to open the burs. Thus early, it commands fancy prices in the markets. It is covered with a bitter skin, which should be removed when eaten raw, and the nut will be as good as ordinary Chestnuts. The bitterness, however, disappears when the nuts are boiled. Many persons are planting this Nut exclusively for profit, and every farmer should have some. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 years 35 cts., \$3 per doz., 20 per 100; grafted, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

SPANISH. A handsome, rapid-growing, ornamental tree, which bears abundantly large nuts. Profitable for market. Not as sweet as the American, but their size commands ready sale for them. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

AMERICAN SWEET. This is a native American forest tree. Its growth is symmetrical, and it makes a beautiful shade tree; it is often planted along drives. The nut is sweet and of fine flavor. 1 year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

*American Sweet.**Spanish Chestnut.*

*Advance Chestnut.**Pecan.**Early Reliance Chestnut.***CHESTNUTS, continued.**

NUMBO. Early, ripens usually before frost; nuts large, of good quality; hardy; productive. Although an European variety, it is well adapted to our climate. Grafted trees, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

PARAGON. Hardy, productive; large, fine quality, as its name indicates. Grafted, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

ADVANCE. This Chestnut ripens among the first, comes into bearing when only 2 or 3 years old, and is very productive; 2 or 3 large nuts to the bur. Dark in color, smooth and handsome. Ripens September 15. \$3 each, grafted.

EARLY RELIANCE. Tree of low dwarf, spreading habit, and begins to bear immediately, 1 year grafts being frequently loaded. Not large, 3 to 5 in a bur; trees very productive; nuts smooth, bright and uniform. Ripens September 18 to 20. \$3 each, grafted.

SUCCESS. This is as large as any of the Japan Chestnuts. Tree upright and vigorous grower; very productive. Ripens September 20 to 23. \$3 each, grafted.

RIDGELEY. Nuts large, pointed; shell dark brown. In quality this variety ranks very near, if not the equal of, the best of its class, and it has been highly commended by those who have been acquainted with it. The original tree is now of immense size, and some seasons has produced more than five bushels of nuts, selling at \$11 per bushel. \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.

PECANS.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield so regular and large an income after they attain bearing age, which is at 6 or 8 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich, alluvial soils produce larger crops. Nuts may be planted in the place where the trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in the nursery one or two years before planting in the orchard.

In growth, the Pecan is symmetrical; it is valuable as a shade tree, retaining its light green foliage until late in the fall. It produces sweet, oblong, thin-shelled nuts in great abundance. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

SHELLBARKS.

A hardy, thrifty, large-growing tree; nut sweet, of excellent flavor, thin-shelled. Wood valuable for timber. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

WALNUTS.

Japan. A very hardy variety, found growing wild in the mountains of Northern Japan. Its foliage is handsome, the leaves being large; it is a good shade tree; produces nuts abundantly, the shell of which is not so thick as that of the American Walnut, but thicker than that of the English Walnut. Nutsweet, good quality; somewhat resembles a Butternut. Bears young and is quite regular. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 years, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

English. Can be grown as far north as New York. The tree is of lofty growth, and produces a large, thin-shelled, delicious nut. No one should be without an English Walnut tree. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 2 years, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Persian. Claimed to be very hardy, enduring zero weather. A vigorous grower, and fruits young; does not leaf or blossom until late in spring, thereby escaping late frosts. The nuts grow in clusters and have large, meaty, full kernels of fine flavor. Shell thin; can be broken with the fingers, though it will not break in moving; valuable. 1 year, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2 years, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

American. This tree is valuable both for producing a most superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts. 1 year, 15 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

FILBERTS (HAZEL NUT).

Of easy culture, dwarf, hardy; good cropper. Every one should have Filberts.

Kentish Cob. One of the largest and finest of Filberts; meaty and of excellent quality. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ALMONDS.

Hard-Shell. Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Blossoms attractive and handsome. Tree a good cropper. The shell cracks when the fruit ripens, and the kernel drops out. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Soft, or Paper-Shell. This is the Almond of commerce, and although more highly flavored and of better quality than the hard-shell, is not so hardy. Kernels sweet and good. Succeeds as far north as Philadelphia. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BUTTERNUTS.

Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental. Bears young; productive. Nuts are longer than the black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Strawberries.

The Strawberry delights in good, rich, moist soil, but will grow on any soil which is capable of raising good general crops. By planting early, medium and late varieties, the grower is supplied with fruit during the entire Strawberry season. Plants set in the late summer or fall, under favorable circumstances, will produce fruit the following season. They must, however, be planted early, in first-class soil. There are two systems of planting largely followed, viz: "Hill" and "matted row." Those who wish to grow large, fine fruit, use the former; while if quantity is to be preferred to quality, the matted-row system is preferable. In hill culture, plant 15 inches apart each way, in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys of 2 feet between them. For matted rows, plant 1 foot apart, in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, for varieties which make plants freely; for other varieties, 3 feet will answer.

It is well for all to test the new varieties for themselves by setting a few plants, say a dozen or 25 of each sort. They can then judge for themselves which are best adapted to their soil, and do not have to depend upon the word of others; for the varieties which do well in one country and one climate may be a total failure somewhere else.

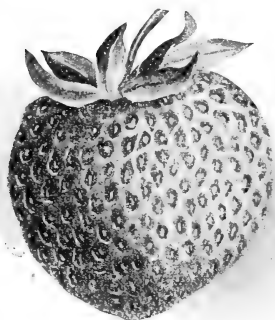
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS, and our beds for the spring of 1898 are first-class in every respect. We have planted largely, and will dig up whole beds if the demand warrants it.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. Plant one row of a staminate variety to every three rows of a pistillate variety.

Below we give a correct description of Strawberries, as they have succeeded on our own grounds.

NEW VARIETIES.

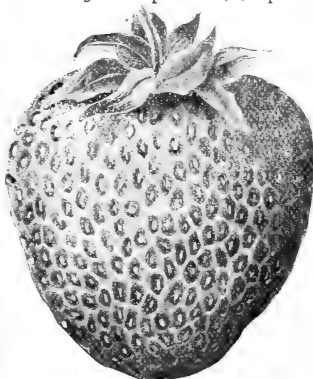
BRANDYWINE. In this Strawberry the plant is remarkably vigorous, of large size, and as hardy and healthy as any ever sent out. It sends out many strong runners, and produces fruit in abundance. It has a perfect blossom, and its fruit colors all over as well as the best. Its season is rather late, and every berry usually comes to maturity. It has a large green calyx, that adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. The berries are very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color bright, glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh firm and of very excellent quality. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which, with its firmness, will enable it to bear carrying to a distant market. Its great productiveness, large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality, will make it a desirable variety for any purpose. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



Brandywine Strawberry.

WILLIAM BELT. A variety of great promise. Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline; bright red, glossy; quality good, moderately firm; plants vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. It is of good quality, and will sell well in a fancy market. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

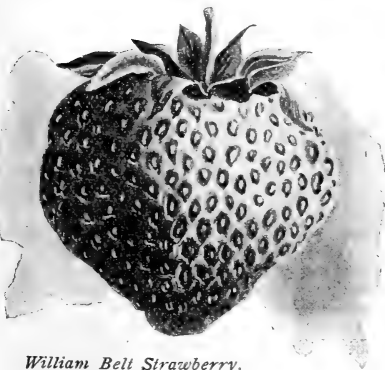
ENORMOUS. (P.) A very large and beautiful scarlet berry; quality good; firm and of good shape. The plant is very strong and vigorous, with leaves of dark, glossy green. Is generally esteemed one of the more promising new Strawberries for home use and market. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



Enormous Strawberry.

MARY. (P.) The berries are uniformly of conical form, with blunt apex; regular in size and shape, never coxcombed; deep crimson in color; very large and shapely; quality medium. 50 cts. per doz., 80 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

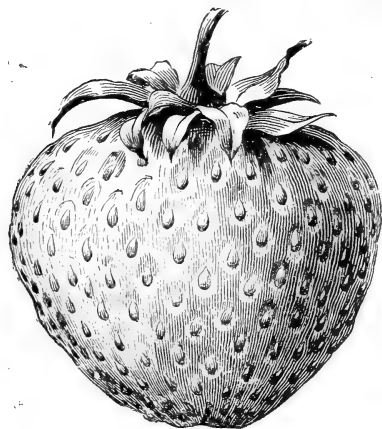
LEADER. Without a doubt the earliest large Strawberry in cultivation; of only fair quality; oblong, and very bright crimson; enormously productive, and continues in fruit for a long season, maturing the last berries nearly as large as the first. Deserves its name of Leader. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



William Belt Strawberry.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

MARSHALL. Plant is large and strong; very prolific; 110 berries have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is handsome and attractive; very large, 14 berries have been known to fill a quart box. Of perfect form; dark crimson when fully ripe, but colors all over a light crimson before ripe, and is thus valuable for market. Quality and flavor excellent. It will produce fruit for 25 days' picking. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.



Marshall.

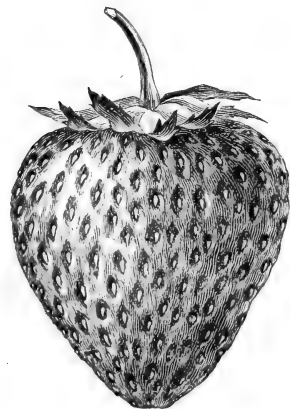
**STANDARD
...VARIETIES.**

Beder Wood. A desirable berry for nearby market or home use. Berry is round, medium in size, regular in form, bright, firm, of good quality; productive, early. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Beebe. The Beebe is a large, late berry. It is a good shipper on account of its firmness, ranking better than Sharpless. The blossom is staminate, and remains on the plant until the berries are ripe. Berry is light red and of mild flavor; a good table fruit. The plants are strong, healthy growers and good runners. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Bomba. (P.) Fruit large, bright, of good quality; medium grower, good cropper; hardy. Good for shipping or nearby market. Mid-season. 50 cts. per doz., 80 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Bubach No. 5. (P.) One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy and the leaves endure hot sun, as it is a very robust variety; does not rust. It does not require petting of any sort, but produces berries of first-rate quality without much care. The berry is meaty, bright red, moderately firm. It will pay to plant Bubach No. 5 for garden use or nearby market. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.



Bubach No. 5.

Chair's Early. Originated in Maryland. This is a very prolific berry; a great producer. Berries of good size, color and flavor, not quite so firm as some; would be first-class for table use or for nearby market. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Crescent. (P.) A very productive berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned, even if a hoe has to be used. The berries are of medium size, rather tart, not so firm as some, but excellent for a nearby market on account of its great productiveness. Fruit colors on all sides at once; a great cropper; early. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

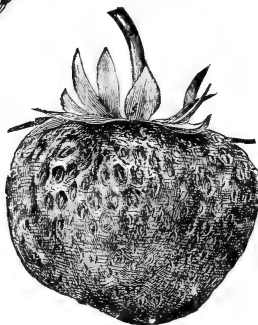
All the Best Strawberries are quoted in our list at prices that will enable everyone to try even the novelties.

GLEN MARY. An exceedingly attractive berry, as large as Sharpless. Color bright, glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest price in market; moderately firm, and fine in flavor. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive, and the berries maintain their large size until the close of the season. A first-class berry. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.10 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

SEAFORD. (P.) Very large, firm, deep, bright, glossy red; of excellent quality. It ripens its crop much faster than Bubach and several days earlier, thus commanding higher prices. Seaford is a deep, rich red to the center, and very solid. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

McKINLEY. Plants very vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries of good form. Season medium. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

OCEAN CITY. A late variety which requires good, rich soil. Will not succeed on light land, but with good care produces very fine berries, which will keep for a week after being picked. Foliage is healthy, leaves are green, and fruit-stems heavy; no rust. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.



Glen Mary.



Seaford.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

Chas. Downing. An old, reliable sort. Fruit large, conical, regular, scarlet, firm, juicy, sweet, rich; plants vigorous and productive; a valuable sort for family or for market. Adapted to a great variety of soils. Mid-season. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

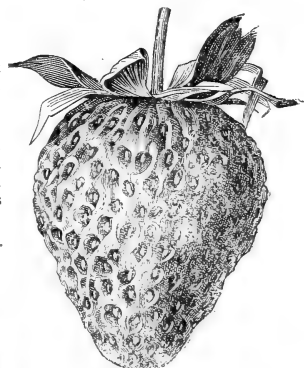
Cumberland Triumph. One of the very best for home garden, and profitable for market in some sections. Plants large, vigorous, and, under rich culture, productive. The berries are very large, almost round, regular and uniform in size and shape, pale scarlet, and of fine quality. Early to midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Dayton. Dayton is earlier and more productive than Crescent. It is a strong, vigorous and upright grower, entirely free from rust, and its large foliage protects the blossoms from frost. In color darker than Crescent; is solid, a good shipper, and of good quality. A first-class berry. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Enhance. Plant very vigorous, a strong grower and productive. Fruit extra-large, rather irregular, dark crimson, firm; quality good, slightly acid. A very profitable market berry for shipment. Medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

E. P. Roe. Good grower, with dark, rich, healthy foliage; productive; fruit uniform, regular, luscious, of good flavor. Season very late. 40 cts. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Gandy. One of the best late berries. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular in size and



Chas. Downing.

GANDY, continued. shape, bright in color, quality good. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

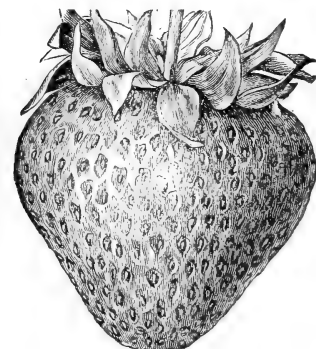
Governor Hoard. Good, strong grower; fruit large, bright, of good quality; firm; a good shipper; valuable; mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Greenville. (P.) This is one of the best varieties on the list, and you will make no mistake in planting it. The berries are of large size, good quality and medium texture; color very

even and fine. Plants very productive, vigorous and free from rust. Good grower; season medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Henry Ward Beecher. A New Jersey seedling. Bears profusely large quantities of berries, irregular in shape and of medium size; quality good. Plants are stocky and good growers. Season late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Iowa Beauty. This is a large, firm berry of good quality; uniform in size and regular in form; color bright crimson, glossy. The plant is a vigorous grower, though not rampant; blossom perfect; an abundant yielder. It requires thorough culture. Season medium. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



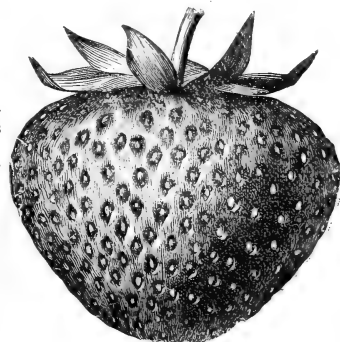
Gandy.

James Vick. Strong, healthy grower; fruit medium size, bright, firm, slightly acid; good shipper. Season medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Jucunda Improved. This large and attractive berry is a seedling of the old Jucunda, and an improvement on it. It surpasses old Jucunda in vigorous growth of plant and entire freedom from disease. Fruit large, regular, firm and solid; flavor sweet. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Kentucky. An old, popular, late sort, very productive, and of fine quality, but too soft for long shipment. The plant succeeds on all soils, under almost all conditions. Good for the family garden. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Haverland. (P.) Plant is a strong, healthy grower, free from rust. The smallest plants bear abundantly. Fruit long, large, light red, very attractive; moderately firm; ripens all over. Season early. A very profitable berry, and one of the best. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



Haverland.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

Lady Thompson. Originated in North Carolina. Very early, large; a perfect bloomer, good grower and shipper. Good shape, good color and fine flavor. The season is very long and the berries hold up well, even toward the last. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Meek's Early. This is the earliest of all Strawberries. The plant is a good, strong grower; berry is bright red, large and firm; slightly acid; good. Valuable for garden or for shipping. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts., per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. This is an unusually early berry, ripening a week to ten days earlier than the Crescent. The berries are bright scarlet, conical, regular, of excellent quality. It resists frost and drought on account of its strong constitution; is also free from rust. This plant has so much pollen that it is one of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts. Especially prolific in the south. 40c. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Lovett's Early. Medium sized berries, globular, bright red, very firm; quality fair; productive; worth growing. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Manchester. (P.) A good grower, fairly productive; fruit medium to large; bright red; mild flavor. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Muskingum. Good, strong grower; productive; ripens evenly on all sides; berries continue large until the end of the season. Berry is red and glossy, red flesh, good flavor. Good for home use, and, being firm, a good shipper. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

□ **Parker Earle.** This is such a robust plant that it can endure hot, dry weather better than most varieties. It will thrive on light soil, is a good grower and cropper. The berries are large, firm, reddish, and in quality good; short neck, regular and uniform. Early to medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

□ **Parry.** Good, strong grower. Requires heavy, rich soil and good culture; productive. Berry is pale, light at tips; large, moderately firm and of good quality. Early to mid-season. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Saunders. Plant large and vigorous, free from rust; productive; fruit large, conical, slightly flat-

tened; deep, glossy red; flesh red, with sprightly flavor. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Shuckless.

Hardy, vigorous and productive plant. Berries are large, bright crimson in color, and of good flavor: regular in shape and uniform in size. As its name indicates, the berry when picked, separates from the calyx, and in this it differs from all other sorts. Late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 100.



Shuckless.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) Vigorous grower, producing many plants; very productive. Fruit medium to large, of good flavor, dark red; firm, very good shipper; does well under ordinary culture. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

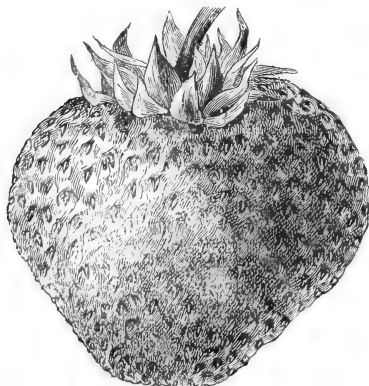
Sharpless. For the best results Sharpless requires heavy, rich soil. The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous, quite free from rust and blight. Fruit only moderately firm, of good quality; somewhat irregular, oblong, flattened at the top. Owing to large size, it pays well for nearby market. Mid-season. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Shuster's Gem. (P.) This is a cross between Crescent and Sharpless, equaling the Crescent in productiveness and Sharpless in size and vigor. Combines the best qualities of these valuable varieties. The plant is a splendid grower, with bright, healthy foliage; produces large berries; good for nearby market or for table use; only moderately firm, so that it is not a good shipper. It ripens with Crescent, but continues later. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Timbrell. (P.) This is one of the latest Strawberries to ripen. It is productive, hardy, healthy; a good shipper; fruit large, of good quality. Plants are good growers and multiply rapidly. The fruit is large and sweet. The Timbrell is unfortunate in having a dull, mottled appearance, which prevents its sale in markets until well known; but all who once test Timbrell berries want them again. The flavor is excellent, and when it is known, commands highest prices. One of the best for home use. 50 cts. per doz., 80 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Van Deman. Cross between Crescent and Captain Jack. This berry has been tested in all parts of the country by experiment stations, and has received much praise. The berries are large, conical, uniform and regular; deep, glossy scarlet; firm, subacid. Early. 40c. per doz., 75c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Woolverton. Strong, healthy grower; sends out many runners; productive. Seems to be universally successful. It is a splendid grower, remaining green all summer; matures part of its crop before it is done blooming. Fruit large, resembling Bubach in form. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



Timbrell.

Raspberries.

Any ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. **Red Raspberries**, for field culture, should be planted in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows; for garden culture, 4 x 5 feet. The canes should be cut back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back, on an average, half their length. Old canes should be cut out after the freeze of winter. **Blackcaps** are raised similarly to the Red varieties; they may be raised on lighter soil than the Red. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back about 3 feet.

NEW VARIETIES.

ROYAL CHURCH. A new Raspberry of merit, which originated in Ohio as a chance seedling. Berry large, dark crimson, firm, and of good quality. Flavor exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly; outsells other varieties in the market. It is excellent for canning, jellies, jams, etc. The canes are large, making a fine bush; the thorns are few and small, the berries do not crumble in picking, have very few seeds; the canes are perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

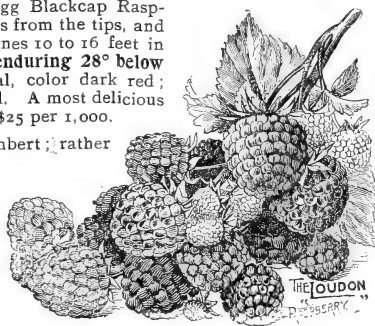
COLUMBIAN. A seedling of Cuthbert, grown near Gregg Blackcap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. It propagates from the tips, and never suckers from the roots. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length, and often over an inch in diameter. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without harm. Fruit very large, shape somewhat conical, color dark red; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked. A most delicious table berry; good shipper; prolific. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

MILLER. Bush stout, healthy grower; not so tall as Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. Berry large, holding size until end of season, round, bright red, does not fade; core small; does not crumble; firm; flavor rich; very early and prolific; does not winter-kill. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

LOUDON. New Red Raspberry from Wisconsin. E. S. CARMAN, of *The Rural New-Yorker*, says: "It is the best Red Raspberry in existence. Plant is very hardy and vigorous, and has few thorns. In season, medium to very late. Berries firm, of bright red color. Remain on the bush longer than any others, and can be shipped long distances. Very productive; of excellent quality." 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

MUNGER. A seedling of Shaffer's Colossal. Late. Larger than Gregg, of better quality, somewhat firmer, making it a better shipper, and a few days later in ripening. Color jet-black. Canes vigorous, very productive. Mr. E. Y. Teas, the well-known Indiana pomologist, states that he considers it the best and most profitable Blackcap Raspberry in cultivation. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

CUMBERLAND. New. Not yet fruited here, but the originator has given it a thorough trial. He calls it "the business Blackcap." The plant is hardy and wonderfully productive, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. The fruit is very large, berries measuring from 7-8 to 15-16 of an inch in diameter. In quality similar to Gregg. It is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season it follows Souhegan, and precedes Gregg. The Cumberland is a strong, vigorous grower, free from disease. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.



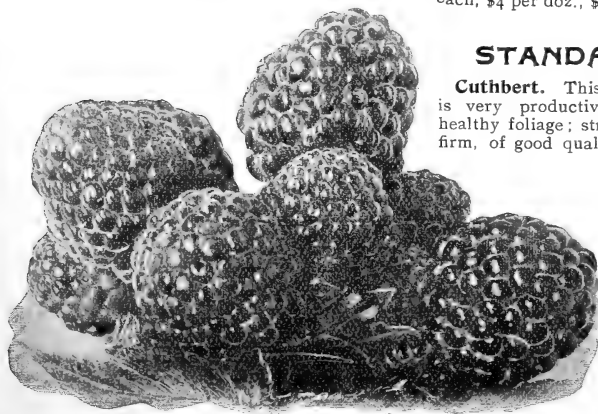
STANDARD VARIETIES.

Cuthbert. This is the leading red Raspberry. It is very productive; a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; strong and hardy. Fruit is dark red, firm, of good quality. Season medium to very late.

Excellent for field or garden use; a good shipper. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. A yellow Raspberry, seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and hardy. Berry is of large size, beautiful color and excellent quality; medium to late, and continues long in bearing. An excellent garden berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Cuthbert and Golden Queen have for a long time been considered each the best of its color. Don't forget them when you order.



Cumberland Raspberry.

RASPBERRIES, continued.

Marlboro. This is one of the largest of red Raspberries. Bright scarlet in color, and of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper. Canes large, strong; foliage dark green; hardy, productive; ripens early. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

□ **Gregg.** This we consider the best late blackcap. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; on good soil and with proper care it produces profusely large berries, which are firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It is a profitable market berry. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Souhegan and Tyler are similar, very early blackcaps. They ripen their entire crop in 10 or 12 days. The canes are hardy and vigorous, the foliage healthy and free from rust. A wonderfully productive variety. The fruit is of good size, jet black, firm, and of good, sweet, pleasant flavor; good shipper. With us it has proved very profitable. 25 cts. per doz., 90 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

□ **Hansell.** The earliest red Raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color, and firmness. Berries of medium

size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Does not continue the season very long, though so good a variety. 15c. per doz., 90c. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal. A very large berry, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, medium in firmness, and of such fine flavor that it is **unrivalled for table use and for canning.** The plant is hardy and very productive. Season late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Turner. Hardy, vigorous, productive, early. Fruit large, bright red; one of the best for home use. Too soft for market. 25 cts. per doz., 90 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Ohio. (Cap.) A strong grower; hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium. 30 cts. per doz. 1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Mammoth Cluster. (Cap.) Plant good, strong, healthy grower; hardy, productive. Fruit medium size, sweet, firm. Good for shipping or for table use. Produces fruit in fine clusters. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

This interesting fruit belongs to the Raspberry family, and is a splendid grower; hardy and very prolific. The canes are covered with purplish red hair. The fruit is borne in clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with purplish red hair so thickly as to present the appearance of moss rose buds. When the fruit matures, this bud pops open and displays the fruit. In color it is a bright red, and the plant is beautiful. Very productive. Berry is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season very late, ripening after all other Raspberries are gone. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

Ripens its fruit before strawberries. The earliest Raspberry ever known. The berries are of golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before Hansell, before strawberries and before the earliest of the standard Raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest.

The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops, and all along the branches large, white, well-shaped blossoms are pendent, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBerry.

This is an entirely new fruit, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. Bushes grow 1 to 3 feet high, and are covered with Raspberries in the shape of Strawberries. They are upright in manner of setting. Perfectly hardy; bound to become a valuable addition in the fruit line. It is very productive. 8 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

The Three New Fruits offered on this page are worthy of testing in every garden, and we offer them at prices to suit all. They add a pleasing variety to our range of fruit flavors, and will be well appreciated by every intelligent housekeeper.



Strawberry-Raspberry.

Logan Berry.

A hybrid—a Raspberry-Blackberry. This novel fruit is the result of planting the seeds of raspberry and blackberry plants which blossomed at the same time, and beside each other. The vine or cane is entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry. It is an exceedingly strong grower, with leaves somewhat resembling a raspberry. The fruit is as large as the largest blackberry. Color a dark, bright red. It partakes of the flavors of both the blackberry and the raspberry, having a very mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. The vines are enormous bearers, and the fruit begins to ripen very early, being nearly gone before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. The Logan Berry has been thoroughly tested for several years, and has been proved to possess superior merits. Its earliness, beautiful appearance, superior quality and delightful flavor, together with its firmness and good carrying qualities, will surely make it popular. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Blackberries.

Our Blackberry plants are grown from root-cuttings planted in the spring, and have cross-roots (a piece of root on each side of the stem), which render them more desirable than sucker plants, which have only a side root. Culture same as for red raspberries.

NEW VARIETIES.

ELDORADO. This berry seems to be very hardy, not being injured in Minnesota. Very productive; of fine quality, very sweet; without core. H. E. Van Deman, late U. S. Pomologist, writes: "This is just what we want, and I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core, and are as sweet and delicious as any Blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. Since my boyhood I have gathered wild berries in many states,

but never have I tasted anything to equal those

specimens of Eldorado." 50 c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

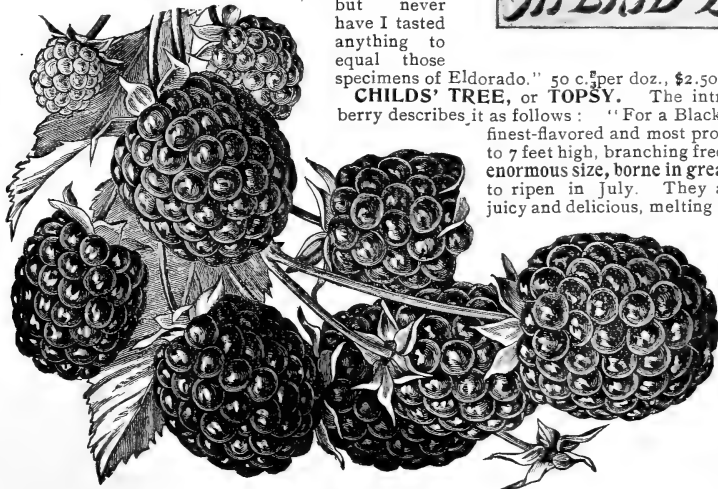
CHILDS' TREE, or TOPSY. The introducer of this Blackberry describes it as follows: "For a Blackberry it is the largest, finest-flavored and most prolific. It grows from 5 to 7 feet high, branching freely. The berries are of enormous size, borne in great clusters, which begin to ripen in July. They are exceedingly sweet, juicy and delicious, melting in the mouth, without a

particle of hard core. Its delicate flavor, great productiveness and enormous size make it very valuable for family use." 75c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

HINSDALE, N. H.

Dear Sir—The nursery stock which you sent me came in due course of time, all right, and in good condition. Please accept thanks for good stock, well packed.

Respectfully, B. F. C.



Eldorado.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Erie. This is a hardy, vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. The weight of 102 average-size berries was one pound. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. Good market variety; berry very large, sweet, good. It is a regular and prolific bearer. Early. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. A strong, healthy grower, very early cropper, productive; fruit is small, bright, glossy black; is a good shipper. Succeeds best with us on sandy soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Early Cluster. Continues to be our most profitable market Blackberry. The berries are of medium size and of best quality, melting, and having no hard core, as Wilson's Early and some other sorts have. Buyers in market who get them once want them again. Ripens early, and produces a whole crop in a short time. The bushes are hardy. It is also a regular annual bearer. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Kittatinny. At one time this was the most popular of all Blackberries. It is still first-rate for garden use, and in some localities for market. Berries large; canes strong in growth; productive; winter-kills north of New York City. Medium to late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Minnewaski. Hardy, productive, growth of cane strong; free from disease; berries large, early and of good quality. 75 cts., per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Snyder. An old, well-known variety. Very hardy; will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size; no

sour, hard core; few thorns. 50 cts. per doz.; \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Stone's Hardy. Originated in Wisconsin, and is very hardy, sweet and productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit; larger than Snyder. Very suitable for a cold climate. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Taylor. Very hardy and productive; berries large, and of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and ironclad hardness. Season medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Wilson Junior. Very productive; fruit large, sweet, good; medium hardy. Very similar to Wilson's Early. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. This is the best of all Dewberries. Ripens as early as any Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet black, and of first quality; incomparably better than any Blackberry now in cultivation. Besides its fine appearance and superior flavor, it is a very hardy berry, enduring the heat of Florida as well as the cold of Canada. Owing to its trailing habit, it is not liable to winter-kill. 30 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000.



Lucretia Dewberry.

Currants.

Currants will grow and pay well if planted on good, rich ground and kept properly cultivated. They begin ripening in raspberry season, and follow it several weeks. If desired, they may remain on the bushes several days after maturing without injury to the fruit. If the currant worm appears, use land plaster and Paris green while dew is on the leaves. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decay. Plant 4 feet apart in rows, and 5 feet apart between the rows. No crop will yield so great returns for so little labor as the Currant.

NEW VARIETIES.

PRESIDENT WILDER. As large as Fay's Prolific; bunch longer; much less acid, ripening ten days later; unexcelled both for table and market; in color much more attractive than Fay's. "In size of bunch and berry, color and quality of fruit, the Wilder is much superior to Fay's Prolific."—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman*. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

MOORE'S RUBY. Not so large as Wilder; later in ripening; very sweet and hangs in good condition very late, hence fine for table or family use; the least acid of any red Currant. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

PRINCE ALBERT. Large, and the most productive of all Currants; color bright and attractive, but quite acid; unsurpassed for jelly, and valuable as a late market Currant. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

POMONA. The Pomona Currant has the greatest actual acreage yield on record, proving it to be a most profitable market variety. While not the largest, yet it is of good size and always attracts the buyer in market. It is a beautiful clear bright almost transparent red, but has few and small seeds, is much less acid than any of the common sorts. 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100; 1-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20 per 100. See opposite page.

CURRANTS, continued.

RED CROSS. (A new Currant of merit. Clusters are large, sometimes measuring 5 or 6 inches in length; fruit is large and of good quality, a shade darker than Fay; mild, subacid for a red Currant. Plant is of vigorous growth and very productive. The Red Cross Currant averages larger than Fay or Cherry, and is sweeter than most other varieties, clusters are longer and size of berries holds out larger to the end of the cluster than Fay. Profitable. 1-yr., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GENERAL LIST OF CURRANTS.

Black Naples. A black variety of large size; very strong grower; productive; good for jellies. 1-yr., 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cherry. A large red Currant; bunches short; plants are very vigorous and productive. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

North Star. An accidental seedling, probably of the Victoria; productive, hardy; berry is about the size of the Cherry Currant, but branches are very large; fruit less acid than the ordinary sorts. Something that resembles the Red Dutch in flavor, but claimed to be superior to it. 1-yr., 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 90 cts. per doz., \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Victoria. A profitable late variety, bearing profusely long bunches of large berries; fruit light red, of good quality. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Red Dutch. An old standard variety of good quality; less acid than most others; fruit medium size, bunches large; productive; a profitable market berry. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Crandall. A tall, strong, healthy grower; productive. Fruit large; highly esteemed for culinary purposes. It is a black Currant, but has no relation to, or trace of the odor of the European black Currant. A native American. 1-yr., \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 2-yrs., \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

White Grape. Large, sweet, of good quality, white; plant is vigorous and productive. 1-yr., 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

La Versailles.

Very large, red; bunch longer than that of the Cherry, which it resembles; handsome, productive. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

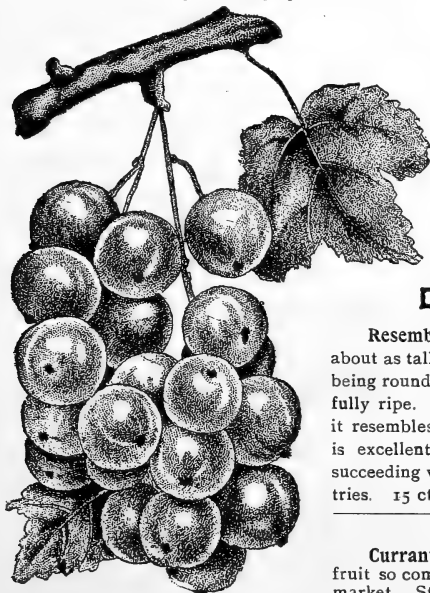
Fay's Prolific. A strong, healthy grower; productive; bears early. Fruit large, bright red, of good quality, less acid than the Cherry Currant, which it resembles; suitable for jellies or for market use. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.

Resembles the currant in growth and habit, the bushes being about as tall, and similar in appearance. The fruit matures in June, being round, reddish purple at first, changing to bluish black when fully ripe. In flavor it is similar to the swamp huckleberry, which it resembles in appearance also. It is rich, subacid, delicious, and is excellent for cooking. A very profuse bearer. It is hardy, succeeding well in cold climates, also being adapted to warm countries. 15 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

A WORD TO THE BUYER.

Currants and Gooseberries are not so generally planted, or the fruit so common as it should be, therefore it brings good prices in market. Start some rows of both in your field or garden, following our hints as to culture, and see if they do not well repay you.



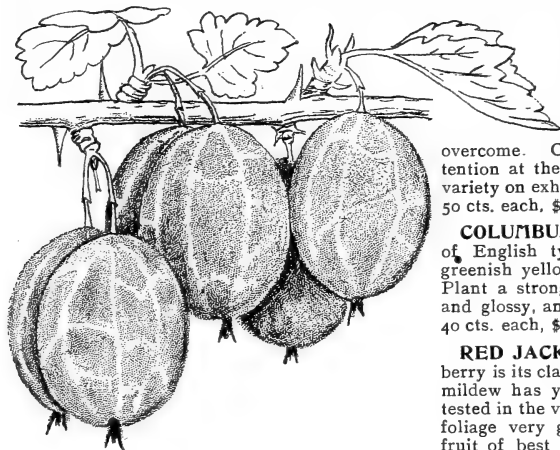
Pomona Currant. (See opposite page.)

Gooseberries.

Culture same as for currants. A very satisfying and profitable crop when successfully grown.

NEW VARIETIES.

CHAUTAUQUA. The bush of Chautauqua is a very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower, having the usual complement of thorns. Should not be planted closer than 4 by 6 feet, as it needs plenty of room.



Chautauqua.

Its leaves are large and very glossy, and its bark green. Its fruit is beautiful, light yellow, free from spines and hair; size often an inch in diameter; thick-skinned, but sweet and of fine flavor. Its fault is its tendency to mildew, but if planted in young orchards and sprayed with sulphite of potassium, this tendency is overcome. Chautauqua attracted a great deal of attention at the World's Fair, excelling in size any other variety on exhibit, and equaling anything else in quality. 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100.

COLUMBUS. A new American seedling Gooseberry of English type. Fruit large, oval in form; skin greenish yellow, smooth; flesh juicy, of fine quality. Plant a strong grower and very prolific; foliage large and glossy, and has never shown a trace of mildew. 40 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

RED JACKET. The especial virtue of this Gooseberry is its claim of being **mildew-proof**. No trace of mildew has yet appeared, and it has been generally tested in the various states. It is a "native American;" foliage very good. The plant is very productive of fruit of best quality. Worthy of trial. 1-yr., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2-yrs., 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.

KEEPSAKE. An English variety, which succeeds very well in this country. Very productive. Berries are large, of good quality, bright green, handsome. Matures one week earlier than Industry. Its dense foliage fully protects the bloom from frost. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

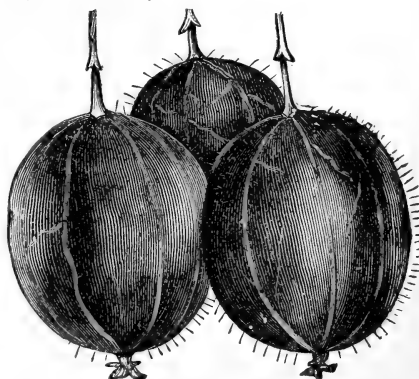
STANDARD VARIETIES.

Industry. An English variety. A strong, healthy, upright grower, productive and profitable; fruit dark red, light and of good quality. Season early. 1-yr., \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; 2-yrs., \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Houghton. An old standard variety, productive and reliable. Fruit light red, sweet and good. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Downing. A vigorous grower, hardy and prolific. Fruit large, light green; good quality. Suitable for cooking or for market. 1-yr., 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yr., \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Smith's Improved. Large, pale yellow; sweet and of good quality; skin thin. Plant is a good grower; productive. 1-yr., \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100; 2-yrs., \$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100.



Keepsake.

Dear Sir—Received trees. Much pleased with them. Have sent you another order. Respectfully,
G. R. W., Lumberton, N. J.

Dear Sir—The Strawberry plants I got of you last fall arrived in good shape, and they were as nice as any one could wish. The weather is warm, and the plants are growing finely. Please send your Catalogue for spring; I want to get a few more plants.
Yours as ever,

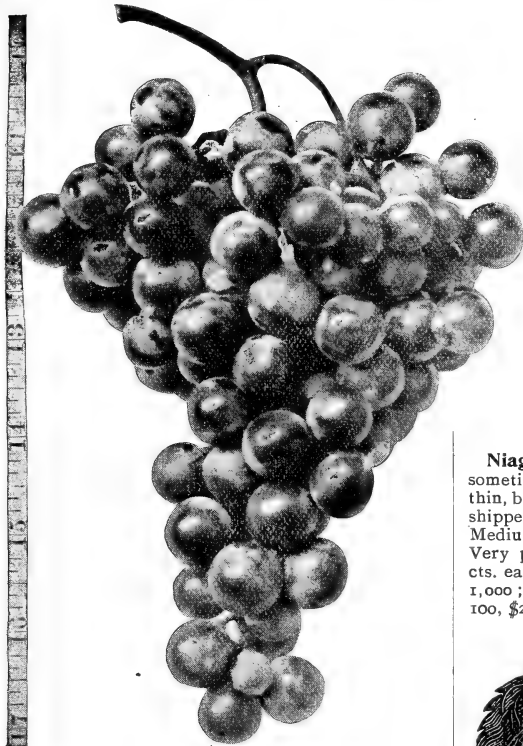
J. S., Roe, Ark.

Dear Sir—The bale of trees was received in good condition. Yours truly,

THEO. B., Swedesboro, N. J.

Grapes.

Grapes are planted anywhere and everywhere—to trail over the sides of houses, on arbors, sheltering paths, fences, and in fact they are so easy of culture that even people who live in the crowded parts of cities may have them growing.



Catawba.

Catawba. Bunch large, shouldered; berries dark red, medium to large; skin thick, flesh somewhat pulpy, of best quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Late. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Campbell's Early. New, not yet fruited here. Claimed to be hardy, healthy and very productive. Pulp is sweet and tender. Good shipper and long keeper. Early. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Red. Bunch shouldered, usually loose; fruit large, skin thick; flesh meaty, juicy, rich-flavored; good keeper; vine strong, rank grower. Medium early. 1-yr. 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

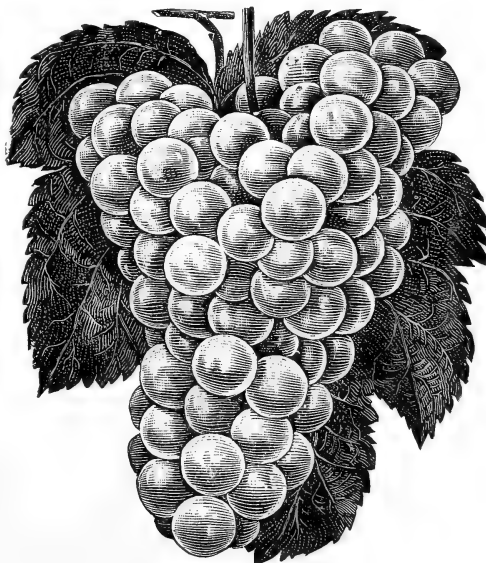
Brighton. Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; fruit medium, skin thin, flesh sweet, juicy, good quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Medium early. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Champion. Black. Bunch medium to large; berries large, skin thick, flesh juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine very rank, vigorous grower, hardy very productive. Very early and a very popular Grape. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Concord. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin tender, flesh juicy, sweet; vine strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Medium. The standard market Grape of America. 1-yr., 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Delaware. Red. Bunch small, compact; berries small, skin thin but firm, flesh juicy, very sweet; vine hardy, productive, moderate grower. Requires good culture. Medium. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Niagara. White. Bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, but tough; flesh sweet and of good quality; good shipper; vine vigorous grower and very productive. Medium early, and hangs on the vine after ripening. Very popular Grape, and deservedly so. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.



Niagara.

Empire State. White. Bunch medium long, compact; berries medium; skin thin, flesh good quality; vine strong grower, hardy, fairly productive. Season medium. 1-yr., 7 cts. each; 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 10 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Moore's Early. Black. Bunch medium; berries large, skin thin, flesh sweet, good quality; vine moderate grower, healthy, hardy. Very early, and a most valuable market Grape. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Green Mountain. Greenish white. Bunch large and compact; berries small, skin thin, flesh tender, delicious; vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Season very early. A very fine Grape. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100, \$175 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100, \$200 per 1,000.

Ives' Seedling. Black. Bunch long, medium to large, compact; berries medium, skin thick and tough, flesh sweet, pulpy and somewhat foxy; colors early, but does not fully mature until several weeks after. Does not rot. Good shipper. 1-yr., 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Moore's Diamond. White. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, skin thick, flesh tender, juicy; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Early. 1-yr., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 10 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Pocklington. Pale green. Bunch large, hard, very compact; berries very large, skin thick, flesh juicy, sweet, a little foxy in flavor; vine moderate grower, healthy. Very good variety; late. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Salem. Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick and firm, flesh very sweet, tender; vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy. Ripens earlier than the Concord. Good shipper; quality good. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Worden. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, quality good; vine a good grower, hardy. Said to be much better than Concord, and earlier. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45



Concord.

cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Wyoming Red. A light red Grape; very productive. Ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though large in bunch and berry; pulpy, with foxy odor, but sweet and good. Valuable for market, as its appearance commands attention and its quality makes it popular. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Asparagus.

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at from \$100 to \$200 per acre. In preparing Asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 or 5 inches under the ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Cultivate well at first; afterwards only in the spring and in July or August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, 5 to 10 bushels per acre, is a good fertilizer; give good top-dressing of stable manure in November, also 200 to 400 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda in March. My stock of Asparagus roots for spring is very large, and I am prepared to make special quotations on large orders.

BY MAIL. 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Columbian Mammoth White. New; large, white, productive, good grower. 1-yr., \$1 per 100 \$5 per 1,000.

ASPARGUS, continued.

Palmetto. Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality. Hardy, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine. 1-yr., 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive. 1-yr. 20 cts. per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 30 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. Early and very large; a general favorite. 1-yr., 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is usually in great demand for pies, sauce, etc., especially on account of its earliness. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2½ feet distant in the rows. Set plants about 1 inch below the surface. Its growth may be hastened in the spring by inverting headless barrels over the plants.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, large, tender; good quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Victoria. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

HORSE-RADISH SETS. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Cuttings and Cions

FOR ROOTING AND GRAFTING.

PEARS—10 to 12 inches.	Doz.	100	1,000
General List	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$5 00
Japan Golden Russet	1 00	5 00	
Vermont Beauty	1 00	5 00	
Bessemianka	50	2 00	
Lincoln Coreless	1 00	5 00	

Root Grafts on whole French Pear roots of the leading varieties of Pears, \$3 per 100.

APPLES—10 to 12 inches.	Doz.	100	1,000
General List	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$4 00
Garfield	1 00	5 00	

QUINCES—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	50	1 00	8 00

PEACHES—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	50	1 50	10 00

PLUMS—10 to 12 inches.			
General List	75	2 00	15 00

CHERRIES—10 to 12 inches, Doz.	100	1,000
General List	\$0 75	\$2 00 \$15 00

CHESTNUTS—6 inches.			
Japan Mammoth	50	1 50	10 00
Paragon	75	2 50	20 00
Numbo	75	2 50	20 00

GRAPES—			
Concord, Champion, Pocklington, Niagara, Moore's			
Early	75	2 00	

FRENCH SEEDLINGS AND STOCKS (Imported)—for budding or grafting.	1,000
French Pear Seedlings, No. 1	\$10 00
Angers Quince, No. 1	13 00
Angers Quince, No. 2	9 00
Mazzard Cherry	6 00
Mahaleb Cherry	5 00
Myrobalan Plum Stocks	10 00
Apple Seedlings	6 00
Japan Pear Seedlings, No. 1	10 00

Ornamental Trees.

	Each	100	1,000
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 ft.	\$0 08	\$6 00	\$40 00
" " 8 to 10 ft.	15	12 00	90 00
" " 10 to 12 ft.	20	15 00	120 00
" " 12 to 15 ft.	25	20 00	150 00
Maple, Silver, 6 to 8 ft.	15	10 00	
" " 8 to 10 ft.	30	20 00	
" " 10 to 12 ft.	40	30 00	

	Each	100
Maple, Sugar, 6 to 8 ft.	\$0 40	\$30 00
" " 8 to 10 ft.	50	40 00
" " 10 to 12 ft.	60	50 00
" Norway, 6 to 8 ft.	50	40 00
" " 8 to 10 ft.	75	50 00
" " 10 to 12 ft.	1 00	75 00

Hedge Plants.

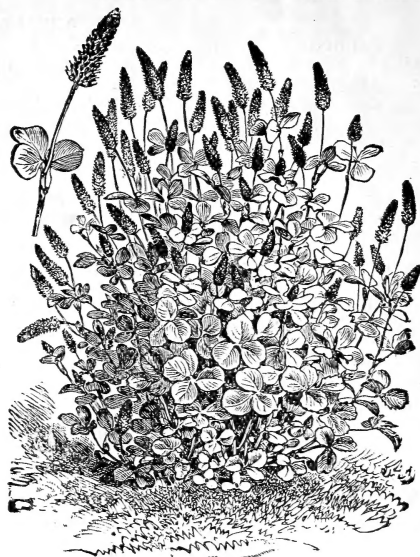
Osage Orange, 1 year	\$3 00 per 1,000
" " 2 years	4 00 "

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Forms the richest and handsomest hedges, and is also desirable in clumps or single. Perfectly hardy and almost evergreen. Very suitable for private grounds and parks. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

This is an annual, with beautiful scarlet blossoms. Seed sown in July, August, September or October will, under favorable circumstances, mature a crop of hay the following May, at which time the stubble can be turned down and another quick-growing crop raised on the land the same year. It makes excellent pasture in winter; increases the quality and quantity of milk. If pastured in the early spring, it renews its growth, in part at least, and matures at the usual time.

20 cts. per pt., 30 cts. per qt., postpaid by mail; \$1.45 per peck, \$4 per bushel, by express; 5 bushels, \$17.50.]



Crimson Clover.

Jersey Cows and Heifers.

I am now offering the well-known and celebrated breed of Jersey Cows and Heifers. In most sections they are too well known to require a description, although for those not acquainted with the celebrated breed, a description will be furnished upon application. Many dairies have what is known as the common breed of cows, giving cheap, blue milk, hence a cheap, blue price is received for the milk. **One or two Jersey Cows in the herd will make a vast difference in the quality of the milk.** Buy a young bull calf, or a heifer calf, or even a cow. It will not cost much, and will pay a very large return on the investment. The bulls, heifers and cows offered by me are all registered, or entitled to a registry. Stock offered is from the very best strains of Jersey cattle. Prices on application.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY TO US.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS.

SUMMERVILLE, KY., December 12, 1897.

Dear Sir—The Jersey Red Boar pig arrived in No. 1 order, and is perfectly satisfactory.

Very truly,

H. H. S—.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS.

PRINCETON, N. J., December 18, 1897.

Dear Sir—The Jersey Red Boar, 9 months old, arrived in good shape and is very satisfactory.

Truly,

JOHN G—.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS.

JEFFERSON, N. J.

Dear Sir—The pig arrived O. K. at station. Enclosed find cash for pig. Respectfully,

J— F—.

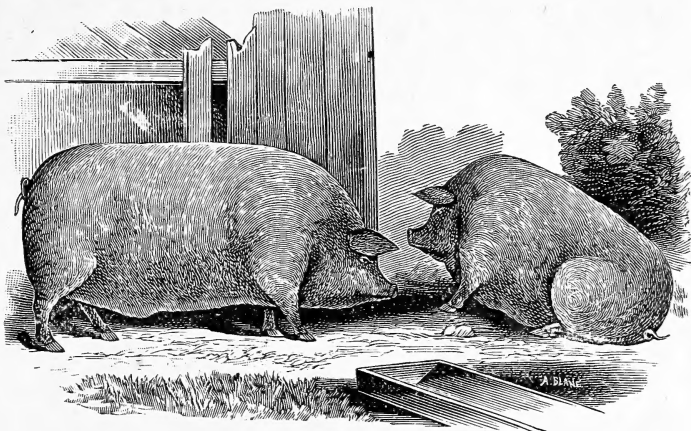
A. J. COLLINS.

NEW CARLISLE, O.

Dear Sir—The 5 Jersey Reds ordered of you came to hand in due time, and am very well pleased with them. I think I shall want some more.

W. N. S—.

PURE JERSEY RED SWINE.



THE JERSEY RED SWINE ARE STILL IN THE LEAD

and will continue to be, because of their many good qualities. I take great pleasure in offering to the public my celebrated Pure Jersey Red Swine, and do so with the full assurance that they are superior to any other breed, when bred pure, and will improve any other breed with which they are crossed. This breed of swine varies somewhat in color—fine, light sandy to dark red. They are very hardy. Pigs grow very fast when young, and will fatten at any age, producing the finest quality of meat. The Jersey Red Pigs are the best hogs a farmer can raise. We have had them to have fifteen pigs at one litter, and raise them all. Jersey Red Pigs attain heavy weights at small cost.

A FEW LINES FROM AN ARTICLE IN "THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" ARE EXPRESSIVE.

"Jersey Red Swine. Being a producer as well as a packer of hogs, I am led to contribute some items of general interest to the business. I claim that Burlington county, N. J., is the banner county of the world, both as to round lots of hogs of the greatest weight, and as to pounds of pork to the acreage of the county. The predominant swine are Jersey Reds. A few of our amateur farmers (myself included) are experimenting with the fancy black breeds, but are not yet ready to astonish any one with figures. Those who are seriously and solemnly engaged in farming for a living stick to the Reds, which have, of late years, been greatly improved, until now it is claimed that in form and neatness they are equal to any. In constitution much more hardy than any other breed, and capable of taking on fat to the extent of 800 or 900 pounds, live weight, several pens having reached this weight this season."—Cor. of Country Gentleman.

One farmer raised and slaughtered in 16 years 463 hogs, about 21 months old, that averaged 538 pounds, dressed. One crop of 18, about the same age, averaged 728 pounds, and dozens of crops of pigs, nine months old, dressed 300 to 375 pounds average.

PRICES.

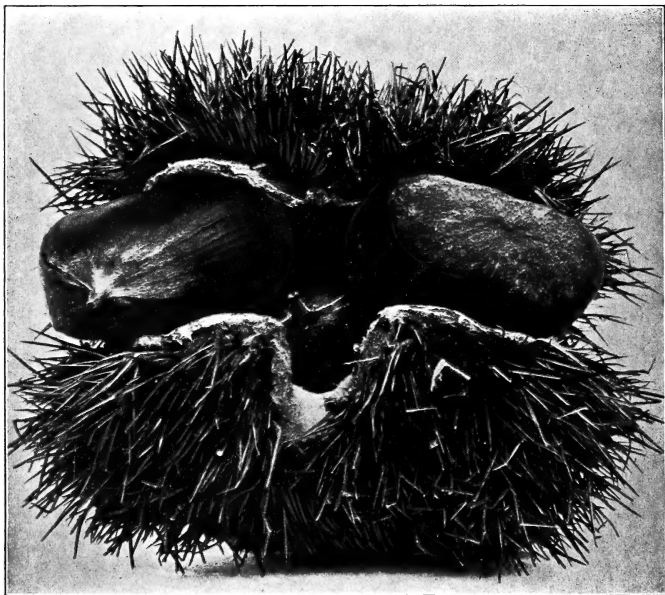
Single pigs, 9 weeks old	\$6 00;	pair (not akin)	\$12 00
" " 3 months old	10 00;	" "	18 00
" " 4 " "	12 00;	" "	22 00
" " 5 " "	14 00;	" "	25 00
" " 6 " "	20 00;	" "	35 00
Young Sows, bred	\$20 to \$25 each.		
Boars, fit for service, 5 to 6 months old	\$20 to \$25 each.		

GUARANTEE:

I guarantee all stock shipped to arrive safely and in good condition. Will box pigs as comfortably, but, at the same time, as lightly as possible, and will deliver, with food for journey, f. o. b. at Moorestown, at prices named.

TERMS CASH. Money may be sent by Draft, Certified Check, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.



JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT. (See page 17.)

PLEASANT VALLEY NURSERIES

ARTHUR J. COLLINS

MOORESTOWN (BURLINGTON CO.), N. J.